A DRAFT
Fisheries Management Plan for the Sault Ste. Marie District
1988-2000

Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

A DRAFT
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT
1988 - 2000

August 31, 1987

PREFACE

This report contains a summary of fisheries resource information, problems and issues affecting the fisheries resource; fisheries management direction in the form of objectives, targets, strategies, tactics, and a programme implementation schedule. Collectively these sections make up the Sault Ste. Marie District Fisheries Management Plan.

This Plan has been prepared in the context of broad objectives and targets laid out in the District Land Use Guidelines, the Lake Superior Strategic Fisheries Plan, and the Lake Huron Strategic Fisheries Management Plan. It is intended to direct fisheries management activities in the Sault Ste. Marie District to the year 2000. The plan also provides the basis for measuring the success or failure of the fisheries management programme by either the public or fisheries managers.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of the management plan is to direct the Ministry of Natural Resources' efforts to more effectively and efficiently manage the fisheries resource within the Sault Ste. Marie District. The plan accomplishes this by:

- providing specific direction to resource managers
- making a public statement of fisheries management intentions
- providing opportunities for public involvement in the management process

The result is a flexible, pro-active approach to managing the fisheries resource in the Sault Ste. Marie District.

Implementation of the plan will result in improved fisheries and higher quality angling opportunities. The development of a strong fisheries resource base will benefit sport, commercial, and native subsistence fishermen, as well as the tourism industry. This will in turn provide economic benefits to local communities and ensure healthy fish stocks.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Fisheries Management Plan was prepared within a Provincial framework of planning quidelines and policies. Its technical direction came from accepted resource management principles laid down in the Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries (SPOF).

Broad objectives and targets were established on a regional basis in the Strategic Land Use Plan (SLUP) for Northeastern Ontario. Within this planning framework the District Land Use Guidelines (DLUG), Lake Superior Strategic Fisheries Plan (LSSFP), and the Lake Huron Strategic Fisheries Management Plan (LHSFMP) refined the objectives and targets of SLUP at the district and the lake-wide levels for Lakes Superior and Huron respectively. These DLUG targets, and those of the two lake plans are intended to be met through the development and implementation of individual resource management plans, such as the District Fisheries Management Plan (DFMP).

Preparation of the DFMP, was carried out under the guidance of an inter-disciplinary team, within the district and regional offices, in order to ensure input from a broad range of land use activities, as well as to ensure proper consideration of Ministry policies, regulations, technical information, and public input.

Involvement by the public and other programme staff within the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is essential in ensuring that other resource uses are identified and integrated into the DFMP.

The DFMP establishes management direction for the long term as well as for the short term at five year intervals. The five year implementation schedule suggests strategies and tactics consistent with the long term objectives and targets, while the annual work plan assigns the priority for carrying out the tactics required to attain the targets and meet the objectives.

It is understood that changes may occur over time requiring adjustments to the DLUG, LSSFP, LHSFMP or the DFMP. Changes in one will be reflected by changes in the other, and will be carried out using the public review process.

Specific projects carried out to implement the plan may be subject to the Environmental Assessment Act, and compliance with this Act may require changes to specific tactics in the DFMP.

It is important to note that this plan recognizes sport fishing, commercial tourism, commercial fishing, native subsistence fishing, and non-consumptive viewing as legitimate and important uses of the fisheries resource.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The management plan is based on a thorough analysis of all the available background information pertaining to the Sault Ste. Marie District fisheries resource. This information is available in the District Office.

The background information describes the present fisheries resource in the Sault Ste. Marie District. Measurements of current resource use are reported as well as projected resource use to the year 2000. The ability of the resource to meet the year 2000 targets has been tested and present management techniques have been described. Problems and issues facing the fisheries resource have been identified and strategies and tactics for dealing with these problems and issues have been suggested.

A summary of this information was published and distributed under the title Backgound Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics: A Summary in April 1987.

Public review of the background information was centered around open information exchanges held in late April and early May of 1987 in conjunction with meetings with various user groups.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public participation is an integral part of the fisheries management planning process. A general mailing of "Background Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics: A Summary", which contained a questionnaire, was distributed to a wide variety of individuals, companies, associations, and user group representatives for review. Two open information exchanges were held at the Ministry's District Office on April 30 and May 7, 1987. Meetings were held with various user groups (Batchawana Tourist Association, government officials, commercial fishermen, and a user group committee); and briefs were submitted by the Sport Fishing Development Program (SFDP) for the city of Sault Ste. Marie and the Sault and District Anglers Association (SDAA).

A detailed summary of the results of the public questionnaire, user group meeting, and briefs is presented in "A Summary of Public Response to the Backgroud Information and Optional Management Strategies for the Sault Ste. Marie District Fisheries Management Plan" which is available for public viewing at the Sault Ste. Marie District Office.

Additional resource information, strategies, tactics, and management direction were identified during public consultation and are reflected in this plan.

DISTRICT FISHERIES PERSPECTIVE

THE RESOURCE

The Sault Ste. Marie District is one of seven districts in the Northeastern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources. It includes waters of Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and the connecting St. Marys River (Figure 1)

Most of the Sault Ste. Marie District is underlain by the Precambrian Shield. The exceptionally rugged terrain has resulted in many coldwater lakes, rivers, and streams which are low in productivity, but well suited to brook and lake trout populations. The District is drained by several large rivers: the Montreal, Batchawana, Chippewa, Goulais, Garden, Echo, Thessalon, and the Aubinadong Rivers.

As the Precambrian Shield dips away to the south, the terrain changes to sedimentary rock with granitic, shield outcrops, and eventually to a completely sedimentary base on St. Joseph Island. St. Joseph Island is part of the Bruce Penninsula - Manitoulin Island chain and physiographically is very similar. It is in this southern portion of the District that warmwater lakes and streams are found.

By far the largest portion of the District's fisheries resource consists of coldwater species. Brook trout and lake trout are the prime inland species with many lakes having self-sustaining populations. Most of the lakes are small, averaging less than 90 hectares, with Ranger Lake being the largest inland lake at 2195 hectares. Lake trout, rainbow trout, and Pacific salmon are the most important coldwater species in Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and the St. Marys River.

The Sault Ste. Marie District has identified 26 Class A lake trout lakes (populations maintained by natural reproduction) and 27 class B lake trout lakes (populations maintained by some natural reproduction or by stocking). As well, there are 39 known brook trout lakes which have self sustaining natural brook trout populations. There are another 62 lakes that are maintained or

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT

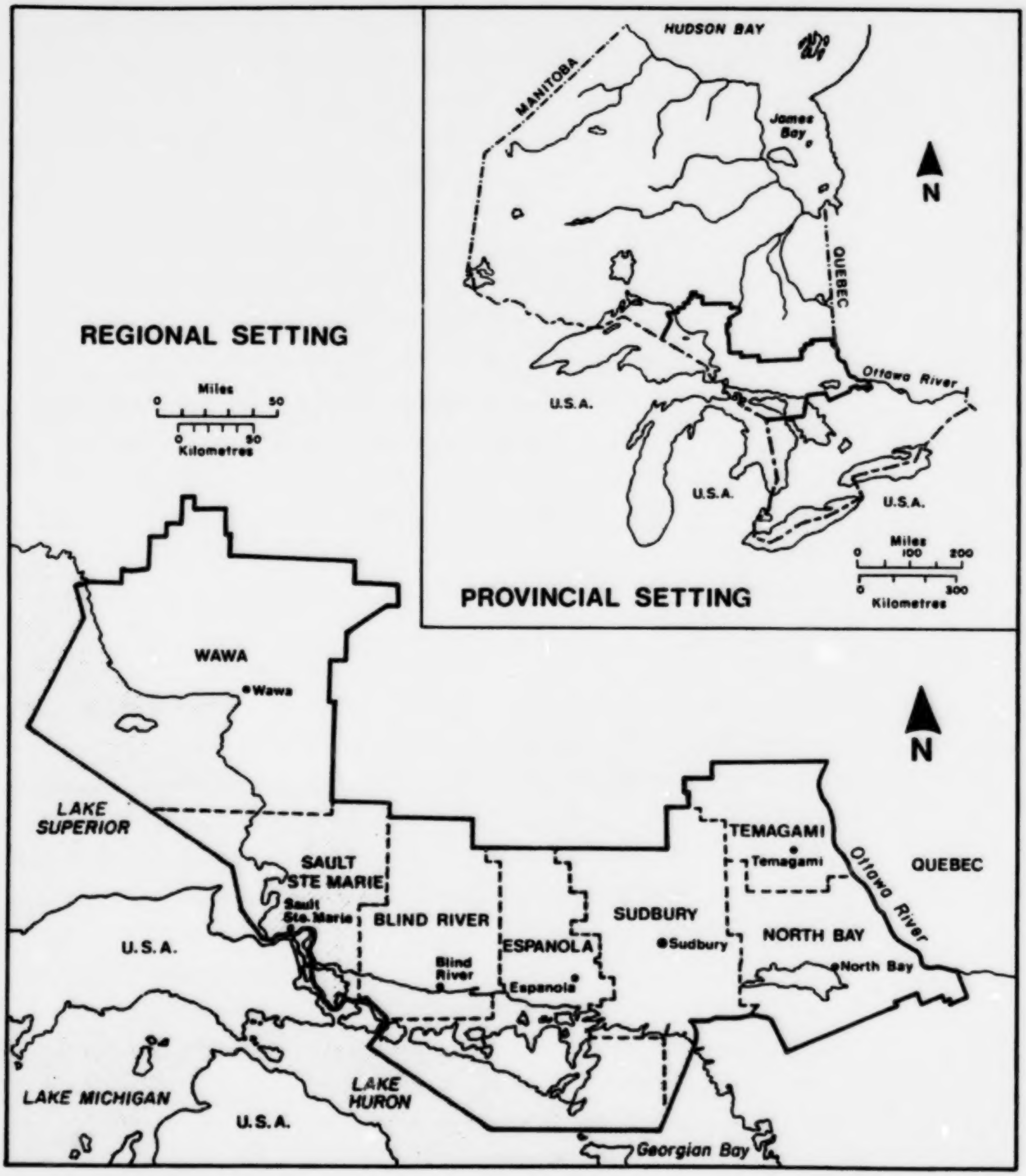
Sault Ste. Marie District

--- District Administrative Boundary

— Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary

-·- Provincial Boundary

--- International Boundary


HUDSON BAY
MANITOBA
James Bay
N
QUEBEC
Ottawa River
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
Miles
0
100
200
0
300
Kilometres
PROVINCIAL SETTING
REGIONAL SETTING
Miles
0
50
0
50
Kilometres
WAWA
Wawa
N
LAKE SUPERIOR
SAULT STE MARIE
Sault Ste. Marie
BLIND RIVER
Blind River
ESPANOLA
Espanola
SUDBURY
Sudbury
TEMAGAMI
Temagami
NORTH BAY
North Bay
QUEBEC
Ottawa River
U.S.A.
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
U.S.A.
Georgian Bay

suplemented by stocking. Not all lakes in the District have been surveyed.

Warmwater species, particularly walleye, are in very short supply in inland waters. There are only 13 known inland walleye lakes, most of which are found in the southern portion of the District. The Lake Huron portion of the District has good walleye populations, in addition to northern pike and smallmouth bass, but Lake Superior has only remnant walleye populations left in Batchawana and Goulais Bays.

Limited road access presently occurs in a relatively small area in the northeastern corner of the District. Timber harvesting operations will; however, be moving into this area over the next seven to eight years. As a result of the ease of access, the potential for remote fly-in type tourism in the District is very limited. There are currently 36 known tourist establishments in the Sault Ste. Marie District catering to anglers.

RESOURCE USE

Sport Fish

The current estimated sport fishing effort for the Sault Ste. Marie District is 150900 angler-days (one angler-day = four angler-hours) which yields an estimated harvest of 116400 kg of fish per year (Table 1).

Lake Superior contributes 29700 angler-days and 37300 kg of fish per year to the Sault Ste. Marie District total. Species harvested consist of rainbow trout (58%), lake trout (10%), yellow perch (10%), lake whitefish (6%), and northern pike (6%); and brook trout, Pacific salmon, walleye, smallmouth bass, and muskellunge account for the remainder (10%).

Lake Huron contributes 36000 angler-days and a yield of 44200 kg of fish to the District total per year. The harvest consists of pink salmon (37%), northern pike (32%), chinook salmon (14%), rainbow trout (5%), and yellow perch (5%); lake trout, splake, brook trout, brown trout, coho salmon, walleye, lake whitefish, herring, smallmouth bass, sturgeon, brown bullhead, and panfish account for 7%.

The inland portion of the District contributes 85200 angler-days of effort and 34900 kg of fish per year to the District total. A 1980 angler survey showed that, on a Provincial basis, 40 percent of anglers who fished in Ontario, if given a choice, would prefer to catch walleye, 35 percent preferred trout, and 25 percent preferred other species. Considering that the Sault Ste. Marie District consists primarly of "trout waters" species preferences were adjusted to 45 percent preferring trout, 30 percent preferring walleye, and 25 percent preferring other species for calculating present use of these categories for the background summary. The results of the questionnaire in the background summary document showed that in fact 50 percent of anglers prefer trout, 19 percent prefer walleye, and 31 percent prefer other species. The values for current use shown in Table 1 have been adjusted from those presented in the background summary to reflect these preferences. Thus trout contribute 42600 angler-days and 17500 kg of fish, walleye contribute 16200 angler-days and 6600 kg of fish, and other species contribute 26400 angler-days and 10800 kg of fish to the inland total.

Commercial Food Fish

Commercial food fishing is permitted only in defined waters of Lake Superior and Lake Huron which excludes some inshore areas and the St. Marys River. There is no licenced inland commercial food fishery. The Sault Ste. Marie District currently administers 21 commercial licences, only one of whom operates in Lake Huron. The commercial harvest is regulated by MNR through a quota system for which the baseline information is supplied by two fisheries assessment units: the Lake Superior Fisheries Unit, and the Lake Huron Fisheries Assessment Unit. Commercially harvested species are lake trout, whitefish, pink salmon, herring, and chub in Lake Superior, and lake trout, splake, whitefish, pink salmon, walleye, and northern pike in Lake Huron. A three year experimental quota for smelt in Lake Superior will not be renewed in 1988. Table 2 summarizes the commercial food fish harvest in the Sault Ste. Marie District.

Commercial Baitfish

As of 1985 there were 19 licences for harvesting baitfish and 22 licences issued to sell baitfish. The harvest is summarized in Table 2 and consists of dace, chub, sucker, shiners, and other minnows. Approximately half of the total harvest consists of dace species. It is worthy to note that 52 percent of the baitfish sold by District suppliers were purchased outside of the District.

Native Subsistence Fishery

Limited knowledge of the current effort and harvest by native fishing is available. It is thought that the harvest is significant, particulary in southeastern Lake Superior. In addition concern has been expressed by the non-native public regarding conservation of walleye stocks in the North Channel of Lake Huron. Negotiations are presently ongoing at both the Provincial and Federal level to address native land claims and fishery related issues.

PROJECTED USE

The sport fishing effort is expected to increase by 12 percent by the year 2000. In the Sault Ste. Marie District this figure can realistically be applied only to the inland portion of the District. Lake Superior is generally seen as the area with the greatest potential for an increase in sport fishing. There is a general thrust towards improving and increasing access to Lake Superior, increasing and expanding the stocking programme, and directing angler effort to Lake Superior over the life of this plan. Consequently, a 57 percent increase in sport fishing effort is anticipated for Lake Superior with angler effort increasing from 29700 to 46700 angler-days (Table 1).

The quality standard (kilograms per opportunity) is presently 1.3 kg/opp for Lake Superior and although the Lake Superior Strategic Fisheries Plan calls for a lake-wide quality standard of 1.0

kg/opp, the Sault Ste. Marie District will attempt to increase the standard to 1.5 kg/opp in the Sault District waters of Lake Superior. Thus, the harvest target for Lake Superior by the year 2000 is 70000 kg of sport fish (Table 1).

The anticipated 12 percent increase in sport fishing effort by the year 2000 has been applied to the inland portion of the District in conjunction with an improved quality standard of 0.5 kg/opp, up from 0.4 kg/opp. This desired quality standard produces harvest figures of 23800 kg for trout, 8100 kg for walleye, and 14800 kg for other species. Projected use of trout is slightly higher than the potential yield (21700 kg) but it is believed that an improved stocking programme can make up the difference.

The walleye potential yield (4000 kg) is well below the projected use level (8100 kg) and there is not sufficient production of walleye in the North Channel or Lake Superior to satisfy projected future use. The District's concern for walleye is intensified since there is very little existing data on any District walleye populations, Lake Superior walleye populations have declined dramatically from historic levels, inland walleye populations are few and very heavily exploited, and North Channel-St Marys River walleye stocks are heavily netted with commercial quotas essentially being filled in one location.

The Sault Ste. Marie District cannot meet the projected year 2000 demand for walleye; however, there are a number of tactics that will be employed to increase the supply of walleye. These tactics involve stocking new waters with walleye; rehabilitating former walleye fisheries, particularly in Lake Superior; assessing existing walleye populations to provide more knowledge that will result in improved walleye management; surveying present walleye harvest levels, both sport and commercial; and surveying demand to provide more refined data related to current and future use of walleye.

The projected use for Lake Huron would increase by 12 percent increasing the total angler effort from the current level of 36000 angler-days to 40300 angler-days. The targetted quality standard for the entire North Channel of Lake Huron is 1.0 kg/opp, and when applied to the Sault District waters would produce a target

Table 1. Sport fish production and harvest, Sault Ste. Marie District

		Current Use				Projected, Year 2000 Use		
Zone	Species	Angler-Days	Harvest (kg)	Qu. Std.* (kg/opp)**	Potential Yield (kg)	Angler-Days	Qu. Std.* (kg/opp)**	Harvest (kg)
Inland	Trout	42600	17500	0.4	21700	47700	0.5	23800
	Walleye	16200	6600	0.4	4000	18100	0.5	8100
	Other	26400	10800	0.4	33400	29600	0.5	14800
	Total	85200	34900	0.4	59100	95400	0.5	46700
Lake Superior	Total	29700	37300	1.3	UKN	46700	1.5	70000
Lake Huron	Total	36000	44200	1.2	50200	40300	1.0	40300
District	Total	150900	116400	0.8	UKN	182400	0.9	156000

* Qu. Std. = Quality Standard

** kg/opp = kilograms per opportunity

Table 2. Commercial fish production and harvest, Sault Ste. Marie District

Fishery	Zone	Species	Current Use (kg)	Potential Yield (kg)	Projected Use (kg)	Year 2000 Target (kg)
Baitfish*	Inland	All Species	22400	UKN	46700	46700
Food Fish	Lake Superior	Lake Trout	22800	64100	40000	40000
		Coregonids**	89000	169700	176000	176000****
		Others***	UNK	UNK	74400	74400
		Total	131800	233800	290400	290400
	Lake Huron	Salmonids	300	15000	600	600
		Whitefish	3400	1700	4200	4200
		Walleye	2800	4200	2800	2800
		N. Pike	500	1400	300	300
		Total	7000	22300	7900	7900

* - Use, potential yield, and target for baitfish is reported by the dozen, not by kilograms.

** - Coregonids consist of whitefish, herring, and chub.

*** - Others consist of smelt, pink salmon, and species with no quota such as suckers. The smelt harvest will be discontinued in 1988.

**** - District targets for Lake Superior could not be divided among the various districts based solely on potential yields and area of waters due to the uneven distribution of commercial fisheries on the lake. This quota is related to present stocks and may need to be adjusted for the next five year planning period (1993 - 1998) harvest of 40300 kg. This is somewhat lower than the present quality standard; however, with plans for an increased and expanded stocking programme in the St. Marys River, the actual standard is likely to be higher than the present value of 1.2 kg/opp.

Projected use of commercial baitfish and commercial food fish for Lakes Superior and Huron are shown in Table 2. Given the District's shortage of walleye and the concentration of commercial walleye fishing in the North Channel it should be recognized that if walleye assessment shows overexploitation, commercial fishing pressure may have to be redistributed or quotas may have to be lowered.

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

A review of the background information and analysis of public response has identified a number of broad problems or issues affecting the fisheries resource in the Sault Ste. Marie District. These problems or issues must be dealt with if our objectives and targets are to be effectively met. They are listed and briefly described below in order ranked by public review.

- EXPLOITATION in the Sault Ste. Marie District is unevenly distributed. Excessive exploitation is a problem in accessible coldwater lakes, inland walleye lakes, Lake Superior (particularly Batchawana Bay), and some northern pike waters. The problem is compounded by the relatively low productivity in the coldwater areas (which make up the largest portion of the District) when compared to warmwater productivity. The exploitation problem is being further influenced by an unregulated native fishery and incidental and over quota harvest by some commercial fishermen.

- LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNREALISTIC RESOURCE DEMANDS result in unrealistic expectations about resource capability and management success. The public is generally unfamiliar with fundamental fisheries management concepts, the sensitivity of the resource, and interpretation of visible symptoms of population stress (such as few fish, small fish, large fish, etc.)

- USER CONFLICTS exist between sport fishermen and commercial tourist operators over access to the resource; between sportfishermen and commercial food fishermen over access to the inshore fishery; between native fishermen and sportfishermen; between commercial fishermen and tourist operators in the North Channel; and between consumptive and non-consumptive users.

- HABITAT LOSS AND/OR DEGRADATION result from natural phenomena ranging from background mercury and other heavy metals to pollution and physical destruction or alteration of habitat. The loss of wetlands in the St. Marys River, St. Joseph Island, and North Channel areas due to filling and dredging is a prime example of habitat loss or degradation.

- INADEQUATE FISHERIES INFORMATION makes it difficult to address some fisheries concerns such as the Pacific salmon stocking programme, potential yield in the Great Lakes, and rehabilitation of fisheries such as in Batchawana Bay and the Goulais River.

- UNDESIRABLE SPECIES INTRODUCTIONS, such as smelt, perch, and rock bass, have a direct negative impact on important sportfish, particularly lake trout and brook trout, through competition for the forage base. Adelaide, Paquette and Maple Lakes are examples of waters which have had undesirable species introduced and now have degraded coldwater fisheries.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

INTRODUCTION

The general groundwork for managing the fisheries resource has been laid down in several Ministry documents. These include the Strategic Land Use Plan, District Land Use Guidelines, Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries, Lake Huron Strategic Fisheries Management Plan, Lake Superior Strategic Fisheries Plan, and the fisheries management planning process itself.

This section of the plan outlines the broad and specific management objectives and targets, discusses management direction gained from the planning process, and presents the strategies and tactics to be used to achieve these long term fisheries objectives and targets. These strategies and tactics have resulted from public consultation as well as careful and thorough analysis of available information.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The broad and the specific targets of the fisheries management programme are presented in Table 3.

As a result of the planning process, the sport and commercial fishing targets have changed from those stated in DLUG, hence, an amendment to the DLUG target will be required and will be made upon final approval of this plan.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

There are a number of strategies and tactics available to address the problems and issues that face the fisheries resource. The selected strategies and tactics shown in Table 4 represent a mix of technical soundness, practicality, monetary cost, and public acceptance. Table 4 includes a brief description of how the tactics will assist in reaching the desired targets.

Table 3. Fisheries Management Objectives and Targets for the Sault Ste. Marie District

Broad Fisheries Management Objective

To protect, enhance, maintain, and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

Sport Fishing Objectives	Commercial Fishing Objective
To maintain opportunities for diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.	To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biological and economically feasible.
To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations, as well as the provision of angling opportunities.	

Sport Fishing Targets	Commercial Fishing Target
The target is to increase the sport fish supply to 156,000 kilograms per year by the year 2000.	By the year 2000, the District will encourage an increase in the current annual commercial fish harvest for all species in Lake Superior within the District to 290400 kilograms, and in Lake Huron within the District to 7900 kilograms.
The 107 lake trout lakes in the District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management effort will be concentrated on those 53 lakes with the highest potential (A and B lakes).	To encourage an increase in the harvest of baitfish from inland waters to 46700 dozen by the year 2000.

TABLE 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
Exploitation	
Control Harvest	
. designate areas as fish sanctuaries during spawning season	. protects spawning fish, ultimately yields more angling opportunities based on increased production
. develop a trophy fishery for lake and brook trout	. will produce higher quality and unique angling opportunities
. develop fly-fishing only areas for riverine brook trout	. will produce unique, high quality angling opportunities
. rehabilitate lake trout in Ranger Lake through a closed winter season	. will ultimately produce more and higher quality angling opportunities for the tourism and sports fishermen user groups
. develop a high quality brook trout fishery through reduced limits, split seasons, and live bait restrictions in six townships	. will reduce angling opportunities, but will ultimately produce and maintain high quality and unique angling opportunities
. encourage the Algoma Central Railway to assist with the management of waters within their landholdings	. permits user group participation in management and will produce and maintain more angling opportunities
. encourage the creation of more access throughout the District, particularly along the Great Lakes shoreline	. will assist in re-distributing angler pressure to large fishery while reducing pressure on more sensitive inland fisheries; accesses more angling opportunities
. encourage aquaculture of commercial food fish	. reduces user-conflict between commercial and sports fishermen; reduces pressure on natural stock; may be more cost effective

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
. promote catch and release technique	. reduces pressure on the resource while permitting more angling opportunities
. more effective enforcement through the development and implementation of a District enforcement plan	. reduces pressure on the resource through reduction of illegal activities and makes more effective use of enforcement personnel
Expand Present Stocking Programme	
. improve present stocking methods by making use of scatter plants on Lake Superior, annual plantings in high use areas, two or three year rotations in medium quality areas, and occassional plantings in other areas	. the District can make most effective use of the available stock and produce the highest return to the angler
. develop and maintain a variety of high use fishery opportunities via a high intensity day-use area and a circle route	. provides more angling opportunities closer to population centre and major travel routes; benefits tourism
. stock splake, rainbow trout, and brown trout on put-delayed-take basis in intensive use areas	. provides an increase in angling opportunities and diversity of angling experiences; provides a variety of angling types for a variety of angling experience and capability
. introduce walleye in rehabilitated spawning grounds	. will result in increased production of walleye and hence an increase in walleye angling opportunities
. introduce walleye to new waters	. will result in increased production of walleye and hence an increase in walleye angling opportunities

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
. stock lakes which have been damaged by undesirable species (perch, rock bass, or smelt) with walleye or smallmouth bass	. introduction of undesirable species often results in the loss of trout angling opportunities and this tactic will replace those lost opportunities with walleye and smallmouth bass opportunities
. encourage stocking of walleye in Batchawana and Goulais Bays through CFIP	. this tactic will permit public involvement in the management process and will result in more walleye angling opportunities
. encourage pond culture for walleye CFIP projects	. will result in greater walleye survival and hence more angling opportunities
. permit stocking of salmon in Batchawana and Goulais Bays of Lake Superior	. will help to satisfy public and tourism demand for more salmon angling opportunities before lake trout rehabilitation is complete
. stock lake trout in Batchawana Bay	. will provide more angling opportunities and broaden the fisheries base for the tourist industry
Restore and/or Enhance Habitat	
. rehabilitate spawning grounds	. increases production of fish and hence return to angler
. increase Bar River walleye sanctuary and designate other sanctuaries	. permits more fish to spawn, increases production, and increases the return to the angler
. remove barriers or offer alternatives to spawning run impasses	. removal of some beaver dams or log jams and allowing fish to pass lamprey barriers will increase production and return to anglers
. prevent habitat degradation through more rigid enforcement	. prevents further loss and costly rehabilitation of damaged fish habitat
. create new spawning sites	. will result in increased production and return to the angler

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
Promote Angling for Under-used Species	
. develop an angling methodology programme (eg. Fish On! type videos)	. will encourage the use of under-used species through education and information; spreads out angling pressure
. advertise and educate anglers in the enjoyment value of angling for this portion of the resource	. helps to take angling pressure off trout and walleye
. direct tourist operators towards this portion of the resource	. broadens resource base for tourist industry, provides another selling point; spreads out exploitation
. develop pamphlets on how to catch, clean and prepare as well as where to catch commonly under-used species	. redirects exploitation to under-used portion of the resource
Public Awareness and User Perceptions	
Develop an Extension Programme to Educate the Public and User Groups	
. introduce conservation ethics and fisheries management principles through the school curriculum	. instills awareness and sound values in future users of the resource
. pro-actively liaise with the media	. produces a sound working relationship and hence more positive coverage of management activities
. increase television exposure	. more positive portrayal of management techniques, hence better understanding by the public
. hold public seminars	. increases public awareness and understanding through hands-on type experiences
. develop mutual awareness in natives and non-natives	. develops a better understanding and appreciation of of the other's viewpoint; promotes co-operation

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
. promote the various initiatives of the District Fisheries Management Plan (DFMP) - eg. circle route, high quality area, high intensity day-use area, trophy lakes, fly-fishing only areas	. encourages anglers to make use of these opportunities and promotes awareness of why they are necessary
Encourage More User Group Participation in Fisheries Management Programmes	
. form a permanent user group committee to discuss related problems	. promotes a better understanding of how problems and/or issues are perceived by the user groups and the Ministry; permits a pro-active approach to solving resource related problems and/or issues before they become major
. encourage more public involvement in the Community Fisheries Involvement Programme (CFIP)	. instills a greater appreciation in the public for the complexity of the resource and problem solving and gives them a hand in actually managing part of the resource
. educate co-managers with respect to proper resource management	. provides for a greater degree of success in public, hands-on management exercises
Increase Opportunities for Non-Consumptive Users	
. expand fish culture viewing facilities to accommodate tourists	. provides a drawing card for tourism and provides an education opportunity to managers
. publicize viewing areas	. promotes tourism and education of the public
. provide viewing opportunities at salmonid spawning run locations	. promotes tourism and education of the public

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
User Conflicts	
Promote Co-operation Among User Groups	
. set up a permanent user group committee with a representative from each faction involved to air views	. promotes a better understanding of how problems and/or issues are perceived by the user groups and the Ministry; permits a pro-active approach to solving resource related problems and/or issues before they become major
. hold regular meetings between user groups to discuss problems and/or specific issues	. a more direct way of problem solving than the user group committee
. educate user groups	. will ultimately produce more reasonable negotiations at an earlier stage of conflict resolution with less antagonation
. allocate fish resource between commercial and sport users	. will reduce major conflicts over resource use
. purchase commercial fish quotas for walleye in the North Channel	. will eliminate this conflict over a resource that is in short supply and very important to the tourism industry
. protect high quality fishing in tourism outpost lakes	. recognizes the importance of these fisheries to the tourism industry.
Continue to Enforce Conservation Issues and the Unlicenced Sale/Barter of Fish with Respect to Natives in Accordance With Direction from the Judicial System and Government Policy	
. encourage the training and hiring of a native conservation officer	. will result in improved communication, understanding, and ultimately co-operation by natives

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
. actively discourage fish buyers from purchasing fish from unlicenced fishermen through regular enforcement programme	. will help to contol the illegal harvest of fish
. encourage natives to purchase sufficient commercial fish quota (under the authority of a commercial fishing licence)	. will help to provide natives with food fish and supplementary income through a means that is compatible with resource conservation
. negotiate with natives to constrain subsistence fishing where conflict with other user groups is significant (eg. tourism lakes)	. will directly contribute to a reduction in user conflict
Continue to Respect Treaties with Natives in Accordance with Direction from the Judicial System	
. continue to work towards development of a negotiated native fishery agreement	. the Provincial goal for problem and conflict resolution
Continue to Promote Provincial Indian Leniency Policy	
. permit natives to take fish for food without jeopardizing the stability of the fishery	. recognizes native rights yet attempts to minimize conflict with other resource users
Encourage Native Involvement in the Fisheries Management Programme	
. include native representatives on the permanent user group committee	. promotes greater understanding of native and non-native issues among non-native and native users; attempts to reduce potential conflicts

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
• work co-operatively with local bands and non-native users to resolve local issues of conservation and other conflicts exclusive and inclusive of any fishing agreement	• attemps to minimize potential conflicts
• involve natives in fisheries management projects	• treats natives as equal partners in management; permits hands-on management, education, and appreciation for the resource; demonstrates native concern for the resource to non-natives
• encourage native involvement in an aquaculture project	• provides supplementary food fish and income to natives without stressing the resource
Promote International Co-operation in the Management of Common Fish Stocks	
• encourage international representation on user group committee	• provides international perspective on resource related issues; promotes better understanding of the different perspectives; permits a more pro-active approach to problem resolution
• encourage at least annual meetings among fisheries agency staff	• promotes increased understanding of each others' perspectives and allows for co-operative management
• encourage common international approach to management of common fisheries resources on Great Lakes boundary waters	• will ultimately produce fewer user conflicts and result in more efficient enforcement of regulations and management of the common resource; less confusion over regulations among users

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
Increase Co-operation and Communication with other Government and Private Agencies	
• encourage communication between MNR and timber companies to improve timing and methods of timber harvesting and road construction	• result in less user conflict due to good planning; and also minimizes the impact on habitat reducing the need for costly rehabilitation
• work with Sea Lamprey Control to alleviate problems related to barriers and lampricide applications	• results in less user conflict and in greater production of fish for the angler
• continue to assist the Ministry of Environment with the contaminant monitoring programme	• provides current information to the angler
• contribute to the physical clean-up of contaminated areas	• puts habitat back into the production of fish
• increase habitat inventory efforts and site inspections, including compliance and effectiveness monitoring	• increases knowledge of critical habitat and increases MNR's ability to adequately protect that habitat, keeping it in fish production
Habitat Loss and/or Degradation	
Decrease Erosion, Siltation, and Habitat Loss	
• develop a streambank stabilization programme	• will address the problem of siltation at its source
• encourage streambank buffer areas on private land	• will attempt to prevent problems from ever happening
• encourage better dredge and fill practices as well as stream crossing practices	• these two sources of habitat degradation and loss are the most serious in the District and will be dealt with through education, site inspections, compliance and effectiveness monitoring and by strictly enforcing legislation

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
. contribute to the physical clean-up of	. puts habitat back into the production of fish
. encourage improved agricultural practices	. will be dealt with through education to prevent damage to riparian areas
. deter building on hazard land	. will attempt to minimize impact of hazard land development through education and support of other MNR policies
. discourage development affecting fish habitat	. use plan input and review as well as education and legislation to minimize the impact of development on fish habitat
Become More Involved in Wetland Conservation	
. initiate the wetland evaluation programme particularly for shoreline wetlands	. will provide baseline data on important fish habitat necessary for protection of that habitat
. develop an extension programme that includes wetland values	. will use education to instill the values of wetlands in the private landowners who control most of the wetland resource
Educate the Public with Respect to a Land Ethic	
. develop an extension programme that includes promotion of a land ethic	. will use education to promote long term resource stewardship
Encourage Decreased Industrial Contamination	
. work with appropriate agencies to regulate effluent and spills	. will ensure quality fish habitat for maximum production
. increase private sector responsibilities for a healthier environment	. will ensure quality fish habitat for maximum production

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
Inadequate Fisheries Information	
Assessment of Present Populations	
. assess the forage base present in the Great Lakes	. will provide baseline data for evaluating stocking rates of top predators, particularly salmon and lake trout
. collect lake specific harvest information and basic population data	. will form the basis for measuring target achievement and evaluating success of management perscriptions
. assess Great Lakes feeder streams for baseline data, potential areas for rehabilitation, and areas for possible species conversion	. will identify areas where management perscriptions can be used to increase angling opportunities
. determine where discrete fish stocks exist	. will permit more effective management for increased angling opportunities
. assess lakes for success of current or past stockings or the status of natural populations	. will identify waterbodies where present or past stocking has not produced desired results; will permit use of that stock in more suitable water bodies providing more angling opportunities
. assess lakes for potential to convert to another species (splake, rainbow trout, brown trout, walleye)	. will identify waterbodies where increased angling opportunities could be made available
. determine stress levels for selected populations	. will identify problem areas in time to prevent loss of angling opportunities
. involve Algoma Fisheries Assessment Unit in management decisions and project design	. will make use of assessment unit expertice in planning as well as in making management decisions

Table 4. Management strategies and tactics for the Sault Ste. Marie District (Cont'd).

Problem/Issue Strategy Tactic	Relationship of Tactic to Target Achievement
Inventory Areas of Concern	
. identify spawning beds and other sensitive habitat from both historical and present records	. will provide information necessary to make important resource related decisions aimed at habitat protection
. initiate new commercial baitfish programme	. will provide baseline information necessary for managing the commercial baitfish resource of the District
. initiate strict monitoring of commercial food-fish harvest	. will reduce user-conflicts, maintain commercial fishery opportunities and sportfishing opportunities
. assess success/failure of implemented tactics	. will provide critical information for measuring success or failure of a tactic to achieve the desired target and for measuring how much of the target has been achieved
Experimental Management	
	. could lead to the development of more angling opportunities
Undesirable Species Introduction	
Educate User Groups	
. inform the public of the hazards of dumping live baitfish into waterbodies	. will minimize impact of undesirable species on trout; will help to maintain current trout angling opportunities
. inform the public of the possiblilities of transferring smelt to another body of water while cleaning the catch	. will minimize impact of undesirable species on trout; will help to maintain current trout angling opportunities
Use Regulatory Solutions	
. ban the use of baitfish in selected waters	. will help to maintain current trout angling opportunities

IMPLEMENTATION

GENERAL

The previous section presented the preferred management strategies and tactics in relation to the objectives and targets identified for the fisheries management programme. This section deals in more detail with the implementation of those strategies and tactics.

Implementation will be accomplished by a variety of means. A five year implementation schedule has been developed which identifies the specific tactics to be carried out each year from 1988 to 1992. This schedule will be updated on an annual basis and/or as circumstances and needs change.

Each year an annual work plan will be developed to identify specific projects and programmes for which funding will be sought through the Ministry's normal budgeting procedure. Additional projects will be identified, at this level, for funding through special fisheries programmes and other agencies.

District fisheries staff will continue to be involved in the planning and undertaking of other programmes, such as the timber management programme, within the Ministry. This involvement also occurs through Ministry participation in the planning and review of projects and development proposals of other government agencies and the private sector.

One of the most important means of implementation is through co-operative management programmes, such as the Community Fisheries Involvement Programme (CFIP), with clubs, associations, municipalities, and individuals.

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

During the course of development of this plan a number of issues were identified by Ministry fisheries staff, the public and various user groups. The fisheries management programme must deal with these issues to be successful. This section presents a description of these issues and ideas.

Extension Programme

Development of an extension programme is seen by both the general public and Ministry staff as fundamental to the success of the fisheries management programme. As a result the Ministry has committed a proportion of the new fisheries licence dollars to the development of an extension programme in Sault Ste. Marie.

An extension and fish production biologist will be hired in the fall of 1987 to co-ordinate and develop the programme. One of the first tasks of the new employee will be to develop a communications plan. The communications plan will:

- outline how the Ministry will provide input to school curricula
- become more pro-active with the media
- develop a higher MNR profile, particularly with respect to fisheries, through television and radio
- educate user groups through the use of workshops, publications, and participation in fairs and exhibitions
- direct non-Ministry management efforts through the effective use of the Community Fisheries Involvement Programme (CFIP)
- ensure continued contact by MNR with user groups
- help keep fishermen informed on an ongoing basis

Two of the main goals of the extension programme will be to inform the general public, as well as the various user groups, about stewardship of the fisheries resource and to ensure that MNR hears what user groups are saying. It will specifically address how resource users can help to minimize the impact of the various problems and issues facing the fisheries resource and assist the Ministry in reaching the desired targets by the year 2000.

Enforcement

Enforcement is a necessary and integral part of the fisheries management programme. Public perception is that a higher profile enforcement programme is needed. The Ministry believes that with better planning the District enforcement programme can become more effective, develop a much higher profile, and take more advantage of the Deputy Conservation Officer (DCO) programme.

An enforcement plan will be developed for the District which will direct enforcement effort to those areas where it is needed most. These areas will include the commercial fishery (incidental catches, over quotas, area violations), the native fishery, and the sport fishery (too many lines, sanctuary violations, closed season violations, gear violations, overlimits, and snagging). Enforcement effort will be specifically directed to areas affected by new regulations resulting from the Fisheries Management Plan.

Commercial Food Fishing

The commercial food fishing industry is at a cross-road. The industry, as a whole, must take on a greater role in the management of fish stocks. This is particularly important in light of the current gill net controversy and the move to stock increasing numbers of salmon. Already, many inshore areas have been lost to the commercial fishery and more areas stand to be lost if commercial fishermen do not make an obvious effort to reduce the incidental catch of sport fish. In a similar vein, overquotas must also be reduced.

Compliance with minimum incidental catch and overquota regulations will be strictly enforced and will be closely monitored. Co-operation by the industry will be expected in order to reduce the present level of conflict with other user groups. The Ministry recognizes and will deal with:

- the the impact of commercial fishing on walleye in the North Channel - lower St. Marys River area;
- the need to assess Lake Superior fish stocks now in order to have improved baseline data for the next planning period;
- the need for closer liaison with United States jurisdictions with respect to management of commercial fish quotas;

- the need to assess the impact of salmon on the forage base and ultimately on re-establishing lake trout as the top predator in Lake Superior
- the need for lake trout spawning assessment and possibly adjustments to stocking methodology (ie: locations);
- the need for mutual education of commercial fishermen and other user groups to each other's interests and needs;
- the need to keep lake trout quotas at their present level until the largest portion of the harvest consists of native (unclipped) fish.

The Ministry will deal with these needs through the District's enforcement, extension, and assessment programmes. The District will also represent commercial fishing interests in proposed meetings with the State of Michigan and will ensure commercial fishermen representation on a standing user group committee for the Sault Ste. Marie District.

Commercial Baitfish

The Sault Ste. Marie District has a shortage of detailed information about commercial baitfish. Accordingly the District will implement new guidelines to ensure that information is available to make sound decisions about baitfish management.

The new guidelines will make it a condition of licence that the following information be supplied on an annual basis prior to licence renewal.

- where baitfishing is taking place
- when baitfishing is taking place
- the number of traps being fished
- the locaton of traps being fished
- number of baitfish being caught by species for the year (dozens)
- number of baitfish sold by species for the year (dozens)
- origin and quantity (dozens) of baitfish purchased outside of the Sault Ste. Marie District

Requests for expansion of existing licence areas must be accompanied by justification for the increase. Supporting information must cover the following, in addition to the information listed above as conditional for licencing.

- anticipated increase in baitfish requirements by species, per year (dozens)
- anticipated increase in area shown clearly on a map
- increased requirements for traps
- anticipated trap locations

Applications for new licences to commercially harvest baitfish must be accompanied by the following information:

- anticipated requirements for baitfish by species, per year (dozens)
- a map clearly showing the waters being requested
- the number of traps to be required
- anticipated trapping locations

Implementation of these guidelines will make enforcement of baitfish regulations more efficient and will give baitfish managers sound data on which to base management decisions. It will also give the Ministry a means of assessing the success of the management programme in relation to the baitfish targets and should produce opportunities for expansion of the commercial baitfish industry in the District with a minimum of conflict with other resource users.

The information returned as a condition of licence will be summarized in an annual report which will be made available to all commercial baitfish dealers.

The Ministry also recognizes the need for assessment of baitfish populations and the potential need for baitfish sanctuaries. The information collected from baitfish dealers will be used to ensure an equitable distribution of harvesting effort.

Native Subsistance Fishing and Co-operative Management

The Robinson-Huron and Robinson-Superior Treaties ascribe to Indians of these treaties certain rights with respect to fishing. As a result, Indians continue to fish at will, taking what is perceived to be significant amounts of fish, which may constitute a significant portion of the resource available to all users of the fisheries resource. This is a statement as to the state of the native fisheries and is not a judgement nor a statement of allocation.

Our courts have held that Indians are subject to federal laws, in particular the Federal Fisheries Act. However, the Ontario Government's present policy permits treaty Indians to take fish for personal consumption, while on their treaty area, in a manner that does not constitute a conservation threat to the fish species being taken. This does not include permission for sale or barter of fish without the benefit of a commercial fishing licence.

It is the intent of the Sault Ste. Marie District to respect the treaties, follow direction from the courts, and to implement Provincial policy; at the same time the District will encourage sound conservation practices in native users of the resource and encourage native participation in management of the resource.

Diversified Sport Fishery

One of the most important aspects of the fisheries resource in the Sault Ste. Marie District expressed in the public review process was its diversity. This was mentioned as a very important aspect of the fishery by all user groups. One of the goals of the fisheries management programme will be to improve the diversity of the fishery.

The fisheries management programme will attempt to maintain an existing, quality fishery through the designation of a high quality fishing area, trophy lakes and rivers, the improvement of the existing stocking programme for brook and lake trout and the establishment of a circle route. The use of catch and release techniques, particularly in the high quality fishing area, trophy lakes, and high intensity day use area will be promoted.

The programme will attempt to improve the quality and diversification of the fishery by creating a high intensity day use area near the city of Sault Ste. Marie, protecting potential tourism lakes, expanding the present stocking system, encouraging more public participation in the CFIP programme, habitat protection and rehabitation, and experimental management projects.

Some of these programmes are discussed in more detail below.

High Quality Fishing Area

A high quality fishing area is an area that produces a high catch per unit of fishing effort. The northeastern corner of the Sault Ste. Marie District has a brook trout fishery able to provide this type of opportunity. Over the next seven to eight year period, timber harvesting operations will be moving into this area. In order to protect and enhance the high quality aspect of this fishery it is proposed to introduce a split season for brook trout and lake trout (February 15 to March 15 and the third Saturday in May to September 30); prohibit the use of natural bait; and introduce a reduced limit of five trout, no more than two of which can be lake trout in five townships: Schembri, Scriven, Bracci, Wlasy, and Way-White.

Tupper Township, nearer to Sault Ste. Marie, also has the capability to produce high quality angling opportunities, and will also be managed with a split season (February 15 to March 15 and the third Saturday in May to September 30) for brook trout and lake trout, a ban on the use of natural bait and the reduced trout limit. The walleye limit will also be reduced, from six to three fish per day per angler, and Belleau Lake will have a five year sanctuary in order to permit the establishment of a new walleye population.

The loss of fishing opportunities in these areas will be compensated for by the maintenance of a high catch per unit effort and by an increase in fishing opportunities in the high intensity day use area, closer to Sault Ste. Marie, and Batchawana Bay where stocking will be increased.

Trophy Lakes and Fly-Fishing Only Rivers

The opportunity to catch trophy sized (large) fish is an important part of a diversified fishery. It also represents an opportunity that is becoming increasingly rare. Four brook trout and two lake trout lakes that are known to produce large fish will be set aside as trophy fisheries. These lakes will have a split season (February 15 to March 15 and third Saturday in May to September 30) and a reduced creel limit. Only two brook trout and two lake trout will be permitted, only one brook trout and one lake trout may be over 40 cm. (16 in.). The six lakes involved in this tactic are listed in Table 5.

In addition to the establishment of trophy lakes, three sections of river fisheries will be designated as fly-fishing only areas. These areas are consistent with the production of a diversified and high quality angling experience in the Sault Ste. Marie District and include portions of the Batchawana, East Goulais and Garden River. The exact areas are shown on Map 3.

High Intensity Day Use Area

This area is intended to produce a fishery with a high catch per unit effort that will cater to users with a wide variety of angling experience. Its main feature is that it will be easily and quickly accessed. The area will be maintained by an intensive stocking programme for brook trout and lake trout, and would eventually be expanded to include splake and rainbow trout. The area will be primarily located in Aweres and Jarvis Townships, but waters in adjoining townships, close to the city of Sault Ste. Marie, will also be included, as well as lakes in close proximity to the Highway 17 corridor.

Circle Route

The District stocking programme will be used to supplement natural populations and produce a high quality diversified fishery along a road network leaving and returning to Sault Ste. Marie. The route would follow Highway 17 east to Highway 129 north to the Ranger Lake Road (Highway 556) and return to Sault Ste. Marie by Highway 17. Selected lakes and streams along the route will be identified and will provide angling opportunities for brook trout, lake trout, splake, walleye, pike, and other species. The Blind River District agrees with this tactic and will co-operate by providing similar opportunities along their portion of the route. This tactic will be developed and promoted through the extension programme. Development of the circle route will include safety, parking, and road maintenance.

Tourism

Tourism is a very important component of the economy of the Sault Ste. Marie District, however, there is a limited number of lakes suitable for tourism opportunities offering high quality, remote angling experiences. Although roads are relatively close to some of these lakes, the Ministry will continue to consider their tourism value in timber management and other resource plans, as well as in this fisheries management plan.

Table 5 lists lakes for which individual lake strategies will be considered, for the protection of fishing quality in order to maintain and enhance the tourism value. Strategies to be considered, singularly or in combination, include winter closure, reduced trout limits, split season, trophy lake status, baitfish restrictions, and access restrictions. These strategies will be developed in consultation with the public and the tourism industry.

A number of tactics previously discussed will be important in supporting the tourist industry. These include the high quality area, the trophy lakes and fly-fishing only areas, the circle route, the high intensity day use area, and expanded stocking programme.

Volunteer Creel Census Programme

Given the high cost of conducting regular creel censuses it is unrealistic to consider carrying out many Ministry operated creel surveys. Periodic creels will occur on Bone Lake and Ranger Lake to continue to update an existing data base and the Algoma

Fisheries Assessment Unit will continue to periodically creel its lakes within the Sault Ste. Marie District (Sill, Saddle, Megasin, Gong, and Goulais Lakes). In addition there will be periodic creels done on the St. Marys River and Batchawana Bay by the MNR through special employment projects or co-operative projects with other groups.

As part of the District's extension programme tourist operators and charter boat operators will be encouraged to fill out creel survey forms for their guests. This will provide an index and trend-through-time baseline data for individual lakes and will represent an important contribution to the management programme.

Sport anglers, particularly members of the Sault and District Anglers Association, Algoma Rod and Gun Club , and the St. Joseph Island Anglers and Hunters Association, will also be encouraged to keep track of angling effort and harvest.

Access Points

There is a shortage of boat launch facilities along the Great Lakes shoreline in the Sault Ste. Marie District. An ad hoc group consisting of representatives from MNR, the Economic Development Corporation (EDC) and SFDP of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, and the SDAA has been formed to suggest boat launch facility needs for the District. The EDC will spearhead the search for funding and co-ordinate the development of the chosen sites. Currently the ad hoc group has identified the priorities (facilities at Gitchee Gumee Marina, Harmony Bay, Batchawana Bay, Goulais Bay, Gros Cap, and Mamainse Harbour) and has identified and priority ranked new sites for development (Pancake Bay and the south shore of Goulais Bay).

The Lake Huron shoreline also needs to be assessed by the ad hoc committee. It should give consideration to upgrading facilities at Echo Bay, Richards Landing, Hilton Beach, Desbarats, and Bruce Mines. It should also investigate the need for new facilities along the south shore of St. Joseph Island as well as the north shore of the Lower St. Marys River and the North Channel of Lake Huron.

Upgrading the roads into Northland and Legge Lakes as well as the road into the Two-Horse Lake area is required to improve access for high intensity day-use and circle route users. Parking, safety, and access quality must also be addressed.

Public access points for other inland lakes will also be considered. These lakes would include Gordon, Meredith, Iron, Round, and Edith Lakes east of Sault Ste. Marie. This study will be incorporated into the annual work schedule as funding permits.

Batchawana Bay

The fishery in Batchawana Bay has several problems that need to be addressed, including overexploitation of lake trout and the decline of perch, walleye and rainbow trout populations. There is a public demand for stocking of chinook salmon, brown trout, and rainbow trout and the health of the Bay's forage base is unknown.

These problems will be addressed in a number of ways including increased stocking of lake trout in Batchawana Bay; spring and fall sanctuaries status for some rainbow trout streams to protect spawning fish (see Table 5); the encouragement of CFIP projects geared to the production and stocking of walleye, forage base assessment, the inclusion of Batchawana Bay interest group representatives on a standing District user group committee, and by meetings with Batchawana Bay user groups. Other factors such as perch limits; aquatic vegetation rehabilitation; and stocking of chinook salmon, brown trout, and rainbow trout will be considered in conjunction with assessment projects and the direction of the Lake Superior Strategic Fisheries Plan.

Salmon Stocking in Lake Superior

The issue of salmon stocking in Lake Superior will be dealt with by the Lake Superior Fisheries Management Committee. It is through this group that guidelines for stocking will be developed.

Chippewa Falls

The idea of building a fish ladder at Chippewa Falls on the Chippewa River has circulated for some time. It is currently being suggested as part of a major tourist development at the Chippewa Falls site.

Although the Ministry is not opposed to a tourism development at the site, it is opposed to the construction of a fish ladder. The Ministry is opposed to the fish ladder because it does not want to jeopardize the resident brook trout population, it does not want salmon to have access to the upper river, it believes that the reasons given for the fish ladder can be better accomplished by other means, and it is concerned about the aesthetics of the site.

The Ministry's preferred option is to develop new spawning channels for rainbow trout and salmon downstream from Chippewa Falls. As part of the tourism infrastructure, interpretive facilities could be developed at the site of the spawning channels which could be used much more effectively than a fish ladder. This would also leave the upper Chippewa River for brook trout enhancement.

During the public information exchanges for the fisheries management plan a questionnaire dealing with the Chippewa Falls proposal was made available to participants. Completed questionnaires are on file in the Sault Ste. Marie District office.

Since only 35 questionnaires were returned it is difficult to determine the publics wishes for the site. However, of the the 35 respondents, development at Chippewa Falls was favoured by 32. Some form of tourism development was favoured by 27 respondents, 30 were in favour of spawning bed enhancement below the falls, and 23 were in favour of a fish ladder over Chippewa Falls.

St. Marys River

The St. Marys River represents a rather unique fisheries resource, the management of which is complicated by its international aspect. The Ministry intends to work closely with both the Michigan Deparment of Natural Resources (MDNR), (regular meetings will be held at least annually) and the St. Marys River International Sport Fishing Commission. The Ministry will continue to co-operate with the City of Sault Ste. Marie and encourage its management efforts through the CFIP programme, including its municipal hatchery and stocking programme. The Ministry will also encourage representation from these three bodies on the standing user group committee which will act as a forum to discuss management proposals, issues, and problems.

The Ministry will continue to carry out remedial action in the St. Marys River rapids by installing a debris screen over the intake pipe that provides supplementary water to Whitefish Creek, by making Whitefish Creek a sanctuary, by carrying out spawning bed improvements in the rapid area, and by maintaining diversity in the St. Marys River fishery.

Ministry staff will discuss current regulations and practices with MDNR staff in an effort to see if a common approach can be taken.

The Ministry is in the process of developing a solution to the snagging and safety problems at the Great Lakes Power tailrace in conjunction with Great Lakes Power, Parks Canada, Sea Lamprey Control, the City of Sault Ste. Marie, and the SDAA. The Ministry will also encourage the development of fishing platforms on the St. Marys River, with emphasis on facilities for handicapped, young and elderly anglers, and viewers.

Great Lakes Power Tailrace

For a number of years snagging of fish, particularly pink salmon, safety, litter, and vandalism have been severe problems at the Great Lakes Power tailrace. There has been considerable public concern expressed toward addressing the situation. Meetings have been held with a number of user groups to examine various solutions to the problem. These solutions were included in a questionnaire that was made available to participants at the public information exchanges held as part of the fisheries management planning process. Twenty-five of the 30 people who returned questionnaires believed that snagging is a problem and needs to be addressed. Increased enforcement effort is seen by 20 of the respondents as the most favourable means of dealing with the problem; although 7 also suggested that physical barriers and gear restrictions should also be used to solve the problem.

The issues here will be dealt with in a number of ways. The City of Sault Ste. Marie, Great Lakes Power, Parks Canada, Sea Lamprey Control, the SDAA, Charter Boat Association, and the MNR will co-operate in an education and communication programme aimed at anglers; the MNR will increase the enforcement effort; and Great Lakes Power will put signs on the barrier to discourage angling from these unsafe positions. Further action, including possible closure of the tailrace to angling or angling equipment restrictions, will be taken if the problem of snagging does not improve significantly with the proposed remedial action.

Habitat Loss and/or Degradation

Habitat is being affected in a number of ways within the Sault Ste. Marie District. Background pollution, such as heavy metals (i.e. mercury), has been identified in a number of lakes; there is a varying degree of sensitivity to acid precipitation throughout the District with the most sensitive lakes occuring in the northern half; the St. Marys River has a heavy load of industrial pollutants and sediment and has been identified as a site for rehabilitation by the International Joint Commission; the impact of aggregate dredging is an unknown. Many streams in the urban setting are subject to diversions, channelization, and large inputs of garbage. Timber harvesting operations have resulted in localized habitat degradation and certainly represent a potential source of more problems. Shoreline wetland loss along the St. Marys River and North Channel is another major concern because of their importance as spawning and nursery habitat.

The Ministry will continue to monitor the presence of pollutants in fish, in co-operation with the Ministry of Environment, as well as acid precipitation sensitivity. MNR will continue to support the International Joint Commission in its efforts to rehabilitate the St. Marys River and the Ministry of Environment in its effort to control industrial pollutants and sediments.

The Ministry will encourage the rehabilitation of urban streams through volunteer programs, CFIP projects, and by other agencies, such as the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the Sault Ste. Marie Region Conservation Authority.

The Ministry will strive to improve its ability to protect habitat from timber harvesting through more site inspections, compliance monitoring and effectiveness monitoring.

The loss of shoreline wetlands is very detrimental to walleye, northern pike, and forage fish production in particular, especially in the St. Marys River-North Channel area of the District. The Ministry will continue to oppose the loss of critical fisheries habitat and will develop a wetlands education programme as part of a new extension programme planned for the District.

Community Fisheries Involvement Programme (CFIP)

The future role of CFIP in fisheries management is currently under review and changes may occur which will affect future strategies and tactics.

It is anticipated that CFIP will play an important role in the Sault Ste. Marie District in rehabilitating walleye stocks, particularly in Batchawana Bay, Goulais River, Echo River, and the Bar River. CFIP walleye hatcheries will be encouraged for the production and stocking of walleye fingerlings. The production and stocking of fry will be discouraged. In conjunction with this the Ministry will encourage the development of ponds suitable for rearing walleye fry to the fingerling stage.

It is also anticipated that CFIP will also play a role in future stream habitat rehabilitation projects.

User Surveys, Lake Surveys, and Assessment

User or creel surveys will be used to assess the success of new management initiatives, identify potential problems before they become serious, measure user attitudes, and to provide a measure of target attainment. Areas which will receive the highest priority for user surveys will be the St. Marys River, Batchawana Bay, Bone Lake, Ranger Lake, trophy brook and lake trout lakes, fly-fishing only streams, and the inland walleye lakes east of Sault Ste. Marie. Participation by sports fishermen and the tourist industry will be encouraged and District wide aerial angler surveys will be conducted on a periodic basis.

Lake surveys will be conducted on a number of lakes (Table 5) in the District to determine basic information on brook and lake trout lakes, identify lakes with tourism potential, identify lakes with baitfish potential, and to identify lakes with the potential for species conversion or stocking. Stream surveys will be conducted primarily on streams and rivers that are tributaries of Lakes Superior and Huron (including the St. Marys River area).

A lake and stream assessment programme will be carried out to determine the success of new and existing stockings, to determine the effect of new regulations on fish populations, to determine the impact of sport angling as well as commercial fishing on selected fish populations, to identify waterbodies suitable for species conversion, to identify fish stocks and fish stocks requiring rehabilitation, and to assess the forage base in selected waters of Lake Superior. The results of the assessment programme will be used to identify areas where angling opportunities can be increased or to recommend management tactics which will ultimately increase angling opportunities. In this sense, angling opportunities include commercial fishing opportunities where appropriate.

FIVE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The details of the first five year implementation schedule and the various water bodies where the different tactics will be carried out are presented in Table 5.

Implementation priority is also indicated. Basically there are four levels of priority within three categories. Tactics requiring specific funding are indicated by "A"; tactics not requiring specific funding are indicated by "B"; and those tactics to be carried out through CFIP are indicated by "C".

Generally speaking those tactics that will provide more fishing opportunities, improved fishing opportunities, enforcement of new regulations and habitat protection guidelines, and parts of the extension programme have been given the highest priority. In some cases assessment and survey work is given a higher priority than the creation of more fishing opportunities because the assessment and survey work is a prerequisit to producing those fishing opportunities.

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992.

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
Problem/Issue: Exploitation				
. designate areas as fish sanctuaries during the spawning season	B1	. legislation in place by 1990 (takes two years for changes to the Fisheries Act)	. Whitefish Creek	. Whitefish Island
			. Bar River	. Laird and MacDonald
			. Ice Water Creek	. Laverendrye
			. Goulais River	. Fenwick, Van Koughnet Deroche, Hodgins, Gaudette
			. All Lake Superior tributaries except: Carp River, Fisher Twp. Batchawana River Chippewa River Stokely River	
. develop a trophy fishery for lake and brook trout	B1	. six lakes will be designated in the legislation by 1990 (first four for brook trout, last two for lake trout)	. Lucky Lake	. Way - White
			. Lake #16	. Way - White
			. Lake #17	. Way - White
			. McGovern Lake	. Olsen
			. Pancake Lake	. Kincaid
			. Gong Lake	. Handleman

B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. develop fly-fishing only areas for riverine brook trout	B1	. sections of three rivers to be designated as fly-fishing only will be designated in the legislation by 1990	. Garden River (Ranger Lake to Garden Lake) . East Branch of Goulais River (Laughing Lake to the Goulais River) . Batchawana River (St. Clair River to the ACR tracks)	
. rehabilitate lake trout in Ranger Lake through a closed winter season	B1	. legislation will be in place by 1990	. Ranger Lake	. Reilly
. develop a high quality brook trout fishery through reduced limits, split seasons, and live bait restrictions in six townships	B1	. the waters of six townships will be designated in the legislation by 1990	. all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters	. Schembri . Scriven . Way - White . Wlasy . Bracci . Tupper

B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. encourage the Algoma Central Railway to assist with the management of waters withing their landholdings	B3	. discussions will be initiated in 1988	. selected waters . selected waters . selected waters . selected waters . selected waters	. Tolmonen . Tronsen . Vibert . Davieau . Deshiens
. encourage the creation of more access throughout the District, particularly along the Great Lakes shoreline	A4	. ongoing; ad hoc committee presently studying the situation and will report on their findings in 1988; construction of facilities there after as funds permit		
. encourage aquaculture of commercial fish food	C2	. will be emphasized in the extension programme beginning in 1988		
. promote catch and release techniques	A2	. will be emphasized in the extension programme beginning in 1988		
. more effective enforcement through the development and implementation of a District enforcement plan	A1	. ongoing but plan will be developed and implemented beginning in 1988		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. improve present stocking methods by making use of scatter plants on Lake Superior, annual plantings in high use areas, two or three year rotations in medium quality areas, and occasional plantings in other areas	B1	. will be implemented starting in 1988; stocking schedule presented in Appendix II		
. develop and maintain a variety of high use fishing opportunities via a high intensity day-use area and a circle route	A2	. stocking and promotion of high intensity day-use area and circle route to start in 1988; surveying of lakes and assessment of stocking potential is ongoing and will continue through 1992	. selected waters . selected waters	. Jarvis . Aweres . McDonald . Meredith

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. stock splake, rainbow trout and brown trout on put-delayed-take basis in the intensive use areas as well as other selected waters of the District	A2	. this programme is ongoing for splake and rainbow trout, but will be expanded starting in 1988 and will include brown trout by 1990	.. **Splake**	
			. Upper Island Lake	. Jarvis
			. McCarrolls Lake	. Meredith
			. Trout Lake	. Aweres
			. Paquette Lake	. Whitman
			. Spruce Lake	. Davieux
			. Lake #27	. Olsen
			. Patten Lake	. McMahon
			. Camp 12 Lake	. Reilly
			. Vixen Lake	. Daumont
			. Tower Lake	. Aberdeen
			. Hart Lake	. Aberdeen
			. Pipe Lake	. Nicolet
			. Lower Island Lake	. Aweres
			.. **Rainbow Trout**	
			. Strawberry Lake	. Reilly
			. Raffel Lake	. Menard
			. Robertson Lake	. Van Konghnet
			. Edith Lake	. Meredith
			.. **Brown Trout**	
			. Graham Lake	. Gaudry
			. Boat Lake	. Whitman
			. Dead Lake	. Hoffman

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
			. Batchawana Bay	. Lake Superior
			. St. Marys River	. Lake Huron
			. Thessalon River	. Aberdeen
			. Root River	. Tarentorous
			. Little Carp River	. Korah
			. Big Carp River	. Korah
			. Carp River	. Fisher
			. Crystal Lake	. Aweres
. introduce walleye on rehabilitated spawning grounds	C1	. ongoing programme to continue through 1992 as sites are identified, evaluated, and rehabilitated		
. introduce walleye to new waters	A1	. ongoing programme, begun 1987, will continue using adult transfers	. Belleau Lake	. Tupper
			. One Horse Lake	. Chesley Additional
			. Mable Lake	. Duncan
			. Pants Lake	. Aweres
			. Heyden Lake	. Aweres
			. Twin Lakes	. Hilton
			. Diamond Lake	. Johnson
. stock lakes which have been damaged by undesirable species (perch, rock bass, and smelt) with walleye or smallmouth bass	A3	. lake surveys starting in 1988 will identify candidate waters; adult transfers will be considered in annual work plans for the year after identification	. Adelaide Lake	. Olsen
			. Trout Lake	. Aweres
			. Crystal Lake	. Aweres

A - specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. encourage stocking of walleye in Batchawana and Goulais Bays through CFIP projects	C2	. ongoing programme but will receive much greater emphasis under the extension programme starting in 1988	. Batchawana Bay . Goulais Bay	. Lake Superior . Lake Superior
. encourage pond culture for walleye CFIP projects	A4 & C1	. will receive emphasis through the extension programme starting in 1988	. selected waters . selected waters	. Lake Superior . Lake Huron
. permit stocking of salmon in Batchawana and Goulais Bays of Lake Superior	C1	. stocking will be carried out by the City of Sault Ste. Marie using stock from the municipal hatchery starting in 1988		
. remove barriers or offer alternatives to spawning run impasses	A3	. possibility exists for a project in 1988, to be reviewed annually and implemented as needed	. Echo River	. Kehoe and Chelsey Additional
. prevent habitat degradation through more rigid enforcement of the Fisheries Act and the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act	A1	. ongoing programme; will receive greater emphasis in 1988 and through 1992	. All waters	. District wide

A - specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. create new spawning sites	A3	. these will be developed as they are identified and as funds permit; ongoing 1988 through 1992	. Little Carp River	. Awenge, Korah & Prince
. develop an angling methodology programme (e.g. Fish On! type videos)	A4	. will be emphasized in the extension programme starting in 1988 and will continue through 1992		
. advertise and educate anglers in the enjoyment value of angling for under-used species	A3	. will be emphasized in the extension programme starting in 1988 and will continue through 1992		
. direct tourist operators towards this under-used portion of the resource	A2	. will be emphasized in the extension programme starting in 1988 and will continue through 1992		
. develop pamphlets on how to catch, clean, and prepare, as well as where to catch commonly under-used species	A2	. will be emphasized in the extension programme starting in 1988 and will continue through 1992		

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
Problem/Issue: Public Awareness and User Perceptions				
. introduce conservation ethics and fisheries management principles through school curriculum	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis as part of the extension programme starting in 1988		
. pro-actively liaise with the media	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis and co-ordination as part of the extension programme in 1988		
. increase television exposure	A1	. will be emphasized by and co-ordinated through the extension programme starting in 1988, will continue through 1992		
. hold public seminars	A1	. will be developed and co-ordinated through the extension programme starting in 1988, will continue through 1992		
. develop mutual native and non-native awareness	A2	. will be developed and co-ordinated through the extension programme starting in 1988, will continue through 1992		

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
• promote the various initiatives of the District Fisheries Management Plan (DFMP) - e.g. circle route, high quality area, high intensity day-use area, trophy lakes, fly-fishing only area	A1	• these initiatives will be promoted through the extension programme on an ongoing basis starting as they are brough on stream, 1988-1992		
• form a permanent user group committee to discuss related problems	B1	• this committee should be formed and on stream by late 1987 and will continue to meet on a regular basis through 1992		
• encourage more public involvement in CFIP	A1	• passively ongoing; but, will receive greater emphasis as part of the extension programms starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		
• educate co-managers with respect to proper resource management	A2	• ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis and more co-ordination through the extension programme starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. expand fish culture viewing facilities to accommodate tourists	B4	. improved facilities are currently being built into the new tarentorous Fish Culture Station as well as the new municipal hatchery		
. publicize viewing areas	A3	. will be part of the extension programme starting in 1988		
. provide viewing opportunities at salmonid spawning run locations	C2	. viewing facilities will be developed as required, no specific plans exist at present; CFIP would be the preferred mechanism		
Problem/Issue: User Conflicts				
. hold regular meetings between user groups to discuss problems and/or specific issues	B1	. ongoing policy, will continue through 1992		
. educate user groups	A1	. ongoing programme that would receive much greater emphasis as part of the extension programme starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. allocate fish resource between commercial and sport users	B4	. used only as a last resort for conflict resolution		
. purchase commercial fish quotas for walleye in the	A1	. will encourage this to take place before 1992	. North Channel	
. protect high quality fishing in tourism outpost lakes	B1	. develop individual lake strategies directed to protect fishing quality and enhance tourism through public consultation by 1992	. Goulais Lake	. Butcher
			. Affleck Lake	. Carton
			. Gord Lake	. Carton
			. Megisan Lake	. Carton
			. Forester Lake	. Gapp
			. Watson Lake	. Gapp
			. Patter Lake	. Gaudry
			. Ragged Lake	. Gaudry
			. Lodestone Lake	. Handleman
			. Lake 24	. Lunkie
			. Adelaide Lake	. Olsen
			. Mamainse Lake	. Ryan
			. Penelope Lake	. Snow
			. Dyson Lake*	. Wlasy
			. Snyder Lake*	. Wlasy
			. Hodgson Lake*	. Wlasy
			. Spike Lake	. Snow
			. Gong Lake*	. Handleman
			. Pancake Lake*	. Kincaid
. encourage the training and hiring of a native conservation officer	B4	. will encourage this to take place before 1992		
. actively discourage fish buyers from purchasing fish from unlicenced fishermen through regular enforcement programme	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive more emphasis as a result of enforcement plan to be implemented in 1988 and continue through 1992		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required; C - CFIP funds
* - these lakes have already been offered some form of protection through previously listed tactics (pages 45 & 46)

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. encourage natives to constrain subsistence fishing where conflict with other user groups is significant (e.g. tourism lakes)	B1	. negotiations are ongoing; essentially beyond the District's control		
. permit natives to take fish for food without jeopardizing the stability of the fishery	B1	. will require negotiation; will start in 1988		
. discourage the unlicenced sale and barter of fish	A1	. ongoing; but, will receive greater emphasis starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		
. include native representatives on the permanent user group committee	B1	. will be accomplished in 1987 and will continue through 1992		
. work co-operatively with local bands and non-native users to resolve local issues of conservation and other conflicts	B1	. will occur as needed starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		
. involve natives in fisheries management projects	C1	. will encourage this to start in 1988 and continue through 1992 using any available funding sources		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
• encourage native involvement in an aquaculture project	C4	• will encourage this to happen by 1992		
• encourage international representation on user group committee	B1	• will be accomplished in 1987 and will continue through 1992		
• encourage at least annual meetings among fisheries agency staff	A1	• will be accomplished in 1987 and will continue through 1992		
• encourage a common international approach to management of common fisheries resources	B1	• will initiate discussions in 1987 and will continue as needed through 1992		
• encourage communication between MNR and timber companies to improve timing and methods of timber harvesting	B1	• ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis starting in 1987 and continuing through 1992		
• work with Sea Lamprey Control to alleviate problems related to barriers and lampricide applications	B2	• ongoing programme; but will receive much greater emphasis starting in 1987 and continuing through 1992		
• continue to assist the Ministry of Environment with the contaminant monitoring programme	A4	• ongoing programme that will continue through 1992		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required; C - CFIP funds

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. contribute to the physical clean-up of contaminated areas	A4	. will become involved as required		
. increase habitat inventory efforts and site inspections, including compliance and effectiveness monitoring	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis starting in 1987 and will continue to be a priority programme through 1992		
. develop a streambank stabilization programme	A3	. ongoing; but, will receive greater emphasis in the extension programme starting in 1989 and continuing through 1992		
. encourage streambank buffer areas on private land	A3	. ongoing; but, will receive greater emphasis in the extension programme starting in 1989 and continuing through 1992		
. encourage better dredge and fill practices as well as stream crossing practices	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive much greater emphasis starting in 1987 and will continue to be a priority programme through 1992		

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. encourage improved agriculture practices	A3	. ongoing; but, will receive more emphasis in the extension programme starting in 1989 and continuing through 1992		
. deter building on hazard land	A4	. ongoing programme to continue through 1992		
. discourage development affecting fish habitat	A1	. ongoing programme; but, will receive more emphasis starting in 1987 and continuing through 1992		
. initiate the wetland evaluation programme, particularly for shoreline wetlands	A1	. will have the wetlands evaluation course for MNR staff in 1988 and will evaluate wetlands as funds permit		
. develop an extension programme that includes wetland values	A2	. will be developed as part of the extension programme's communication plan for implementaion in 1989		
. develop an extension programme that includes promotion of a land ethic	A2	. will be developed as part of the extension programme's communication plan for implementation in 1989		
. work with appropriate agencies to regulate effluent and spills	A4	. ongoing programme, will continue through 1992		

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
• increase private sector responsibilities for a healthier environment	A4	• will be included in the extension programme's communication plan for implementation in 1989		
Problem/Issue: Inadequate Fisheries Information				
• Assess the forage base present in the Great Lakes inshore areas	A1	• project started in Batchawana Bay in 1987 and is expected to continue through 1990	• Batchawana Bay • Goulais Bay	• Lake Superior • Lake Superior
• collect lake specific harvest information and basic population data	A3	• volunteer creels in general and on tourist lakes as well as MNR creels and user surveys to start in 1988 and continue through 1992	• Batchawana Bay • Bone Lake • Ranger Lake • St Marys River • Selected lakes throughout the District (tourist lakes, trophy lakes, fly-fishing only areas)	• Lake Superior • Tupper • Reilly • Lake Huron
• assess Great Lakes feeder streams for baseline data, potential areas for rehabilitation, and areas for possible species conversion	A3	• project to start in 1988 or 1989 subject to annual work plan funding, and will continue as funds permit	• Chippewa River • Stokely Creek • Root River	• Tilley • Havilland • Tarentorous

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
• determine where discrete fish stocks exist	A1	• project initiated in 1987 and is expected to continue through 1989 or 1990, fund providing	• Seine Island area	• Lake Huron
			• Lower St Marys R.	• Lake Huron
			• Echo River	• Lake Huron
			• Bar River	• Lake Huron
• assess lakes for success of current or past stockings or the status of natural populations to determine if stocking is warranted	A1	• projects to be initiated by 1990 and thereafter as funding and scheduling permits	• Robertson Lake	• Van Konghnet
			• Lake # 13	• Gaudry
			• Lake # 19	• McIlveau
			• Trout Lake	• Aweres
• assess lakes for potential to convert to another species (splake, rainbow trout, brown trout, walleye)	A1	• projects are scheduled to start in 1988 and will continue through 1992	• Paquette Lake	• Whitman
			• Upper Island Lake	• Jarvis
			• Camp 12 Lake	• Reilly
			• McCarrolls Lake	• Meredith
			• Northland Lake	• Jarvis
			• Strawberry Lake	• Reilly
			• Graham Lake	• Gaudry
			• Boat Lake	• Whitman
			• Dead Lake	• Hoffman
			• Prince Lake	• Prince

A - specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. determine stress levels for selected populations	A4	. projects will start in 1989 and will continue through 1992 as funding permits	. Batchawana Bay	. Lake Superior
			. Ranger Lake	. Reilly
			. Bone Lake	. Tupper
			. Magrath Lake	. Cuthbertson
			. Skintent Lake	. Cuthbertson
			. Meredith Lake	. Meredith
			. McMahon Lake	. McMahon
			. Seine Island area	. Lake Huron
			. Lower St Marys R.	. Lake Huron
			. North Channel	. Lake Huron
			. Echo Lake	. Kehoe
			. Rock Lake	. Aberdeen, Plummer
			. Gordon Lake	. Plummer
			. Ottertail Lake	. Plummer
			. Caribou Lake	. Plummer, Jackson
			. Desbarats Lake	. Johnson
			. Goulais River	. Deroche
. involve and encourage assessment units in management decisions and project design	B1	. ongoing practice that will be expanded, where practical and appropriate, through 1992		
. identify spawning beds and other sensitive habitat from both historical and present records	A2	. ongoing programme - lake and stream survey and habitat inventory programmes - expected to continue through 1992	. List of lakes to be surveyed in Appendix III	

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. initiate new commercial baitfish programme	B1	. new programme should be in place by 1988 and will continue through 1992	. All water throughout District	
. initiate strict monitoring of commercial food-fish harvest	A1	. monitoring programme to be developed within the enforcement plan; will be place in 1988 and will continue through 1992	. Lake Superior . Lake Huron	
. assess success/failure of implemented tactics	A1	. assessment of special regulations, stockings, etc. to start in 1989 and continue as required on an annual or periodic basis through 1992	. Selected waters throughout District	
. experimental management	A4	. to be implemented as special funds become available through 1992	. Selected waters throughout District	
Problem/Issue: Undesirable Species Introduction				
. inform the public of the hazards of dumping live baitfish into waterbodies	A2	. will be included in the extension programme starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		

A - specific funding required; B - no specific funding required

TABLE 5. Five year implementation schedule for the Sault Ste. Marie District, 1988-1992 (Cont'd).

Tactic	Implementation Priority	Comments	Waterbody	Township
. inform the public of the possibilities of transferring smelt to another waterbody while cleaning the catch	A2	. will be included in the extension programme starting in 1988 and continuing through 1992		
. ban the use of baitfish	B1	. will be used on a trial basis in the six high quality townships; restriction to be in place for 1989 and continue through 1992	. all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters . all waters	. Schembri . Scriven . Way-White . Wlasy . Bracci . Tupper

A - specific funding required; B- no specific funding required

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Glossary

Allowable Yield:

The yield by species as a result of partitioning the potential yield. The sum of allowable yields by species will not necessarily add up to the potential yield.

Angler Day:

While it is usually accepted that any amount of effort in a day constitutes one angler day, for the purposes of converting angler hours to angler days, four hours will be used.

Baitfish:

Any fish that are legally harvested by the commercial bait fish industry.

Catch per unit effort:

The number of fish caught in a given unit of time; usually for anglers it is the number of fish caught per hour.

Coldwater Lakes:

Those lakes having characteristics which would support Salmonids.

Coldwater Streams:

Those streams having characteristics which would support Salmonids.

Commercial Fish:

Any fish that are legally harvested by the commercial fishing industry.

Critical Fish Habitat:

Any fish habitat required for the maintenance of a healthy fish population or otherwise identified as essential to the achievement of the Ministry's fishery programme objectives.

Community:

A unit composed of all the living organisms in a given area. A fish community would mean all the different fish species in a given area.

Exploitation:

Use by man.

Goal:

A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Harvested:

A natural resource extracted for use elsewhere.

Management:

The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity. For example, if a high degree of technology is used, or if very careful tending is given, the management is high level.

Objective:
A quantifiable and attainable end, which the Ministry's efforts are intended to accomplish.

Occasion:
A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreation reserve of facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is not considered to exceed one day in duration.

Opportunity:
A measure of recreation supply which is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Yield:
A targetted amount of fish flesh to be removed from the water which may be more or less than the potential yield.

Population:
A species or otherwise discrete group of organisms.

Potential Yield:
The amount of fish flesh that can be removed from the water on a sustained basis.

Policy:
The decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them. For resource management planning, we are mainly concerned with the objectives, targets, and strategies.

Production:
The total increase in new body weight within a given unit of time.

Rehabilitation:
Returning the fish community to a balanced state which best approximates the historical mix of species.

Riverine:
Pretaining to a river, as in riverine brook trout populations. Different from lake dwelling (lacustrine) brook trout populations.

Sportfish:
Any fish that are legally caught by angling.

Strategy:
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Resource Management:
The wise use of a particular resource such as fish to achieve a specific end.

Tactic:

A method devised to achieve one or more strategies.

Target:

A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Top predators:

Species that prey on other fish and are not usually considered as prey themselves, eg., coho and chinook salmon; lake trout; brook trout; rainbow trout; northern pike; and walleye.

Users:

Persons or groups of persons who benefit from the resource.

Underproducing Waters:

Waters from which the production is constrained because of stresses such as water quality, species composition, overharvest, undesirable species.

Warmwater Lakes:

Those lakes other than coldwater lakes.

Warmwater Streams:

Those streams other than coldwater streams.

Wetlands:

Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), marshes, bogs and fens.

Work Plan:

A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

Yield:

The portion of resource production removed from the ecosystem cycle.

Appendix I

Stocked Lakes in the Sault Ste. Marie District

Lake	Township	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
BROOK TROUT												
Affleck	Carton				*							
Armour	Hoffman		*		*			*	*		*	
Aquarium (Lake #1)	Hoffman	*		*		*		*		*		*
Boat	Whitman		*	*	*	*		*		*		*
Bojack	Tupper	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*
Brilliant	Jarvis		*	*	*	*		*		*		*
Brown's Creek	Hilton								*	*		
Busch (Mary)	Gapp	*				*		*		*		*
Camp 12	Reilly	*		*								
Caycee	Slater	*	*		*			*	*		*	
Chalmers	Lunkie	*		*		*		*		*		*
Clove	Carton	*				*				*		
Crooked	Jarvis		*		*			*	*		*	
Dead	Hoffman	*	*									
Drew	Brule							*				
Elizabeth	Duncan	*		*		*		*		*		*
Finnlander	Aweres	*		*		*		*		*		*

Appendix I (Cont'd)

Lake	Township	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Garden	Hurlburt							*				
Gawas Creek	St. Joseph									*		
Graham	Gaudry		*		*			*		*		*
Grant	McMahon	*		*				*				
Gimlet	Ryan											
Havilland	Fenwick	*		*		*		*		*		*
Hoath	McMahon	*			*			*		*		*
Howard (Lake #3)	Gapp	*		*		*		*		*		*
Huff	Smilskey	*		*		*		*		*		*
Island	Whitman		*		*					*		
Kaufman	Jarvis	*		*		*		*		*		*
Lake #2	Nahwegezhic		*		*					*		
Lake #3	Smilskey									*		*
Lake #4	Smilskey									*		*
Lake #9	Jarvis		*	*	*	*		*		*		*
Lake #11	Nicolet		*		*			*			*	
Lake #11	Smilskey									*		*
Lake #13	Gaudry	*		*		*						
Lake #19	McIlveen		*	*	*	*						
Lake #37	Norberg		*	*	*	*						
Little Drew	Brule							*				
Little Turkey	Wishart		*		*			*	*		*	
Lower Island	Aweres				*							

Appendix I (Cont'd)

Lake	Township	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Mable	Duncan	*	*	*	*	*		*		*		*
McGovern	Olsen	*				*		*	*			*
Meenach	Davieux								*	*		*
Metivier (Dam)	Whitman		*	*	*	*	*				*	
Morrison	Nahwegezhic				*							
Mountain	McMahon	*		*	*			*		*		*
Pancake	Herrick				*							
Paquette	Whitman	*		*	*			*				
Patter	Gaudry		*		*						*	
Phelbin #1	Jarvis	*		*		*		*		*		*
Phelbin #2	Jarvis		*	*	*	*	*				*	
Pickard	Tupper		*		*				*		*	
Poem	Nahwegezhic	*				*		*		*	*	*
Prince	Prince	*	*		*		*		*		*	
Round	McIlveen		*		*			*	*		*	
Sandy	Duncan		*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
Strums	Curtis	*	*		*					*	*	
Strawberry	Reilly		*		*							
Tupper	Tupper	*		*		*		*				*
Weashcog	Jarvis		*		*						*	
West Jocko	Kincaid		*				*		*		*	

Appendix I (Cont'd)

Lake	Township	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
LAKE TROUT												
Anvil	Handleman	*			*	*						
Big Turkey	Wishart		*		*			*	*		*	
Devil's (Deil)	Whitman		*		*				*		*	
Fern	Whitman		*		*			*		*		*
Garden	Hurlburt									*		
Island	McMahon	*		*		*		*		*		
Jarvis	Jarvis		*		*			*			*	
Lonely	Meredith	*		*		*		*		*		*
McCarrolls McMahon	Meredith McMahon	*		*	*	*		*		*		* *
Northland	Deroche		*		*		*	*			*	
Patten	McMahon	*		*		*		*		*		*
Quintette #2	Olsen		*		*			*			*	

Appendix I (Cont'd)

Lake	Township	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Ranger	Reilly								*			
Robertson	VanKoughnet					*		*		*		
South Anvil	McIlveen	*			*	*			*			
Spruce	Davieux		*		*			*		*		*
Trout	Aweres		*		*		*	*	*		*	
Trout	Dablon		*		*			*		*		*
Upper Island	Aweres		*		*		*		*		*	
SPLAKE												
Hart	Aberdeen							*	*	*	*	*
Lower Island	Aweres											*
Pipe	Nicolet							*	*	*	*	*
Tower	Aberdeen										*	*
Vixen	Daumont							*	*	*	*	*

Appendix II

Stocking Programme, 1988 - 1992

Lake	Township	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BROOK TROUT						
Armour	Hoffman		*			*
Aquarium (Lake #1)	Hoffman			*		
Boat	Whitman	CONVERT TO BROWN TROUT				
Bojack	Tupper		*		*	
Brilliant	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Busch (Mary)	Gapp			*		
Camp 12	Reilly	CONVERT TO RAINBOW TROUT				
Caycee	Slater	*		*		*
Crooked	Jarvis	*		*		*
Dead	Hoffman	CONVERT TO BROWN TROUT				
Elizabeth	Duncan	*	*	*	*	*
Finnlander	Aweres	*	*	*	*	*
Graham	Gaudry	CONVERT TO BROWN TROUT				
Grant	McMahon	*		*		*
Gimlet	Ryan	*		*		*
Havilland	Fenwick		*		*	
Hoath	McMahon		*		*	
Howard (Lake #3)	Gapp			*		
Huff	Smilsky			*		
Island	Whitman	*		*		*
Kaufman	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Lake #2	Nahwegezhic	*		*		*
Lake #3	Smilsky		*		*	
Lake #4	Smilsky		*		*	
Lake #9	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Lake #11	Nicolet	*		*		*
Lake #11	Smilsky		*		*	
Little Turkey	Wishart	*		*		*
Lower Island	Aweres	CONVERT TO SPLAKE				

Appendix II (Cont'd)

Lake	Township	1988	1089	1990	1991	1992
Mable	Duncan	CONVERT TO WALLEYE				
McGovern	Olsen		*		*	
Meenach	Davieux		*		*	
Metivier (Dam)	Whitman	*		*		*
Mountain	McMahon		*		*	
Paquette	Whitman	CONVERT TO SPLAKE				
Patter	Gaudry	*		*		*
Phelbin #1	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Phelbin #2	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Pickard	Tupper	*		*		*
Poem	Nahwegezhic		*		*	
Prince	Prince	*	CONVERT TO WALLEYE			
Round	McIlveen	*		*		*
Sandy	Duncan	*	*	*	*	*
Strums	Curtis	*		*		*
Strawberry	Reilly	CONVERT TO RAINBOW TROUT				
Tupper	Tupper		*		*	
Weashcog	Jarvis	CONVERT TO RAINBOW TROUT				
West Jocko	Kincaid	*		*		*
LAKE TROUT						
Big Turkey	Wishart	*		*		*
Devil's (Deil)	Whitman	*		*		*
Fern	Whitman		*		*	
Island	McMahon	*		*		*
Jarvis	Jarvis	*	*	*	*	*
Lonley	Meredith		*		*	
McCarrolls	Meredith	CONVERT TO RAINBOW TROUT				
McMahon	McMahon		*		*	
Northland	Deroche	*	CONVERT TO RAINBOW TROUT			
Patten	McMahon		*		*	
Quintete #2	Olsen	*		*		*
Spruce	Davieux	CONVERT TO SPLAKE				
Trout	Dablon		*		*	
Upper Island	Aweres	*	*	*	*	*

Appendix II (Cont'd)

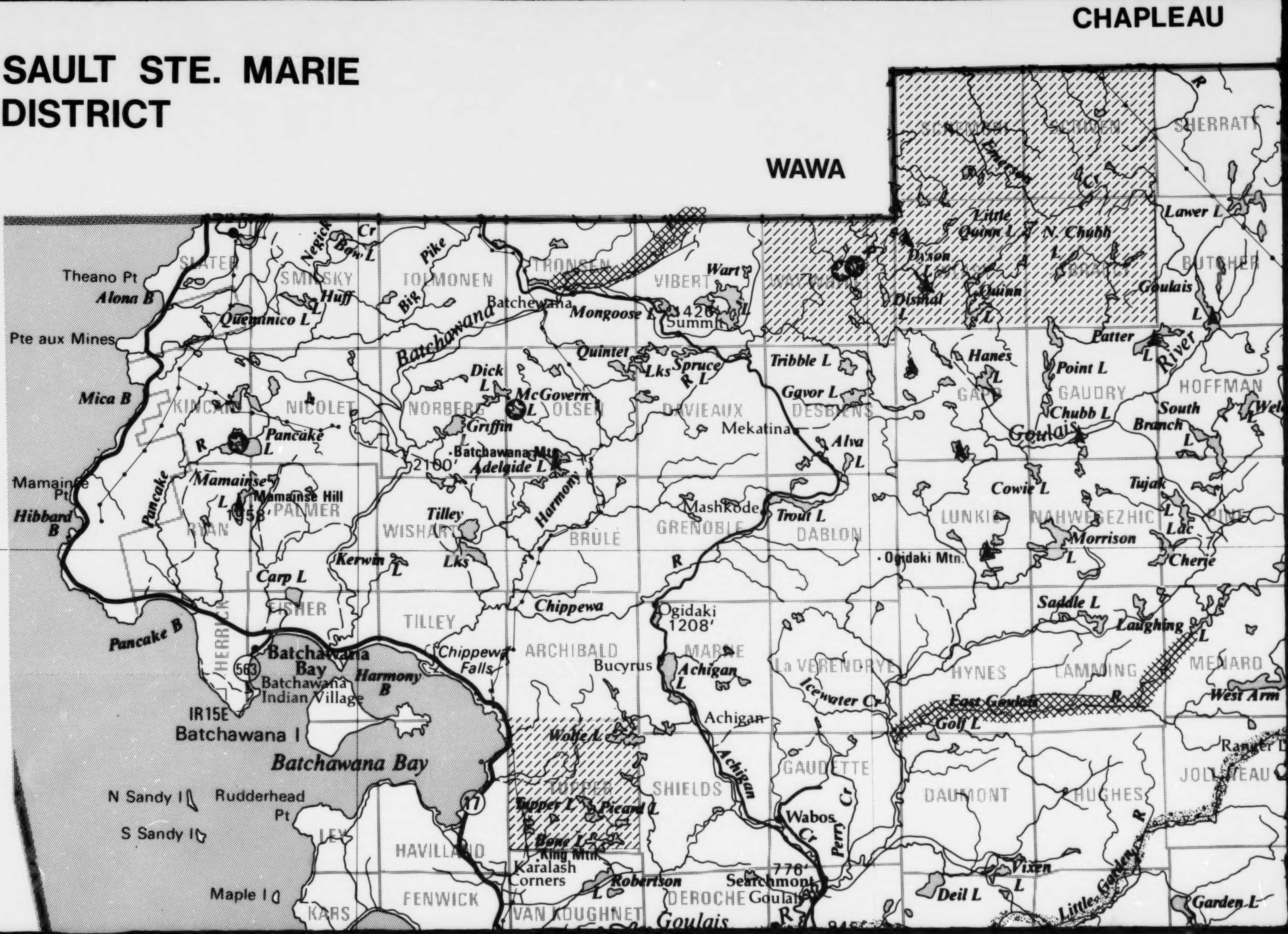
Lake	Township	1988	1089	1990	1991	1992
SPLAKE						
Hart	Aberdeen	*	*	*	*	*
Lake #27	Olsen	*	*	*	*	*
Lower Island	Aweres	*	*	*	*	*
Paquette	Whitman	*	*	*	*	*
Pipe	Nicolet	*	*	*	*	*
Tower	Aberdeen	*	*	*	*	*
Trout	Aweres	*		*		*
Spruce	Davieux	*		*		*
Vixen	Daumont	*	*	*	*	*
BROWN TROUT						
Boat	Whitman			*	*	*
Dead	Hoffman			*	*	*
Graham	Gaudry			*	*	*
RAINBOW TROUT						
Camp 12	Reilly		*		*	
Strawberry	Reilly		*		*	
Weashcog	Jarvis		*		*	
McCarrolls	Meredith		*		*	
Northland	Deroche		*		*	
Robertson	VanKoughnet	*	*		*	

Appendix III

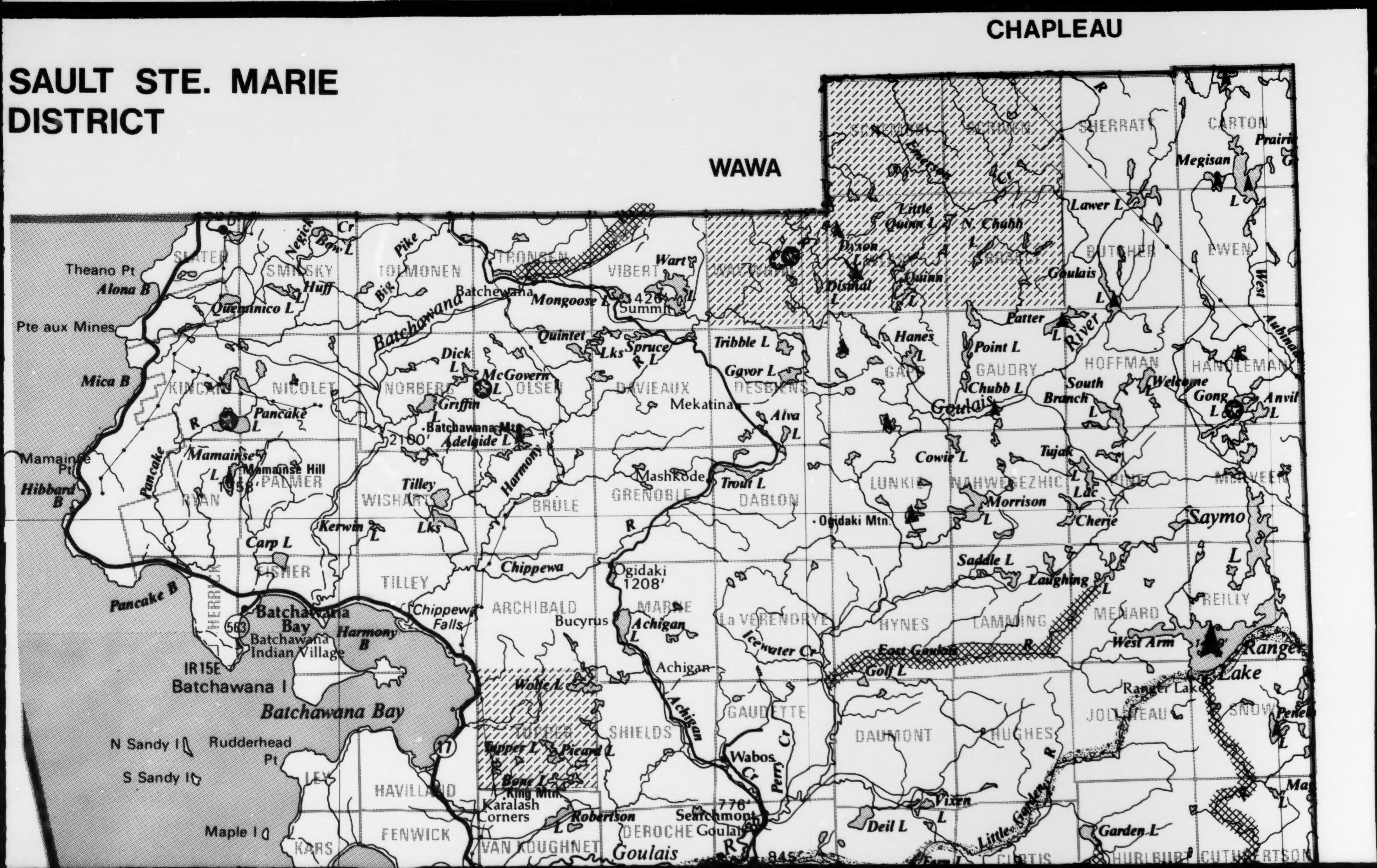
Sault Ste. Marie District Lake Survey Programme, 1988 - 2000

LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Lower Island Lake	Aweres
Boat Lake	Reilly
Strawberry Lake	Reilly
Recluse Lake	Marne
Pike Lake	Marne
Haines Lake	Marne
Merriville Lake	Marne
Clearwater Lake	Jarvis
Grassy Lake	Jarvis
Lakes 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,26, 27,28,29,30,31,33, 34,35	Jarvis
McIntyre Lake	Aweres
Birch Lake	Aweres
Maki Lake	Aweres
Red Rock Lake	Aweres
Pants Lake	Aweres
Deadman Lake	Aweres
Heyden Lake #2	Aweres
Heyden Lake #3	Aweres
Lakes 8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17,18, 19,20,21,22	Aweres
Maple Lake	Deroche
Mine Lake	Deroche
Lakes 1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8	Deroche
Clear Lake	Desbiens
Lake #7	Pennefather
Lake #9	Grenoble
Lake #25	Laverendrye
Lakes 20,21,22,23	Gapp
Gord Lake	Carton
Forester Lake	Gapp
Watson Lake	Gapp
Lake #24	Lunkie
Dyson Lake	Wlasy
Snyder Lake	Wlasy

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT


CHAPLEAU
WAWA
SHERRATT
Emerson Cr
Little Quinn L
N. Chubb L
Dyson
Dismal L
Quinn L
Lawer L
BUTCHER
Goulais L
Theano Pt
Alona B
SLATER
SMILSKY
Nepick Cr
Bow L
Huff L
Pike
Big
TOLMONEN
TRONSEN
VIBERT
Wart L
Batchewana
Quemtnico L
Mongoose L
1426'
Summit
Pte aux Mines
Batchawana R
Quintet Lks
Spruce L
Tribble L
Patter L
River
Hanes L
Point L
GAUDRY
HOFFMAN
Mica B
KINCAID
NICOLET
Dick L
McGovern L
NORBERG
OLSEN
DEVIEAUX
Gavor L
DESBIENS
GAPP
Chubb L
South Branch L
Goulais
Mekatina
Griffin
Pancake L
R
Batchawana Mtn
2100'
Adelaide L
Alva L
Mamainse Pt
Pancake
Mamainse L
Mamainse Hill
1558'
PALMER
RYAN
Hibbard B
Harmony
Tilley
WISHART
Lks
Mashkode
GRENOBLE
BRULE
Trout L
DABLON
Cowie L
LUNKIE
NAHWEGEZHIC
Tujak L
Lac Cherie
Morrison L
Kerwin L
Carp L
Ogidaki Mtn.
R
FISHER
TILLEY
Chippewa
Ogidaki
1208'
Saddle L
Laughing L
Pancake B
HERRICK
Batchawana Bay
563
Chippewa Falls
ARCHIBALD
MARNE
Bucyrus
Achigan L
La VERENDRYE
Icewater Cr
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
West Arm
Harmony B
Batchawana Indian Village
IR15E
Batchawana I
East Goulais R
Golf L
Achigan
Batchawana Bay
Wolfe L
TUPPER
SHIELDS
Achigan
GAUDETTE
DAUMONT
HUGHES
JOLLINEAU
R
Ranger L
N Sandy I
S Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
17
LEY
Tupper L
Picard L
Bone L
King Mtn
Wabos Cr
Perry Cr
HAVILLAND
Karalash Corners
Robertson L
776'
Searchmont
Goulais R
Vixen L
Deil L
Little Garden R
Garden L
Maple I
KARS
FENWICK
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
Goulais

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT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BUTCHER
EWEN
KINCAID
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NORBERG
OLSEN
DAVIEAUX
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GAUDRY
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VAN KOUGHNET
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CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
Theano Pt
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Pte aux Mines
Mica B
Mamainse Pt
Hibbard B
Pancake B
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Batchawana Indian Village
IR15E
Batchawana I
Batchawana Bay
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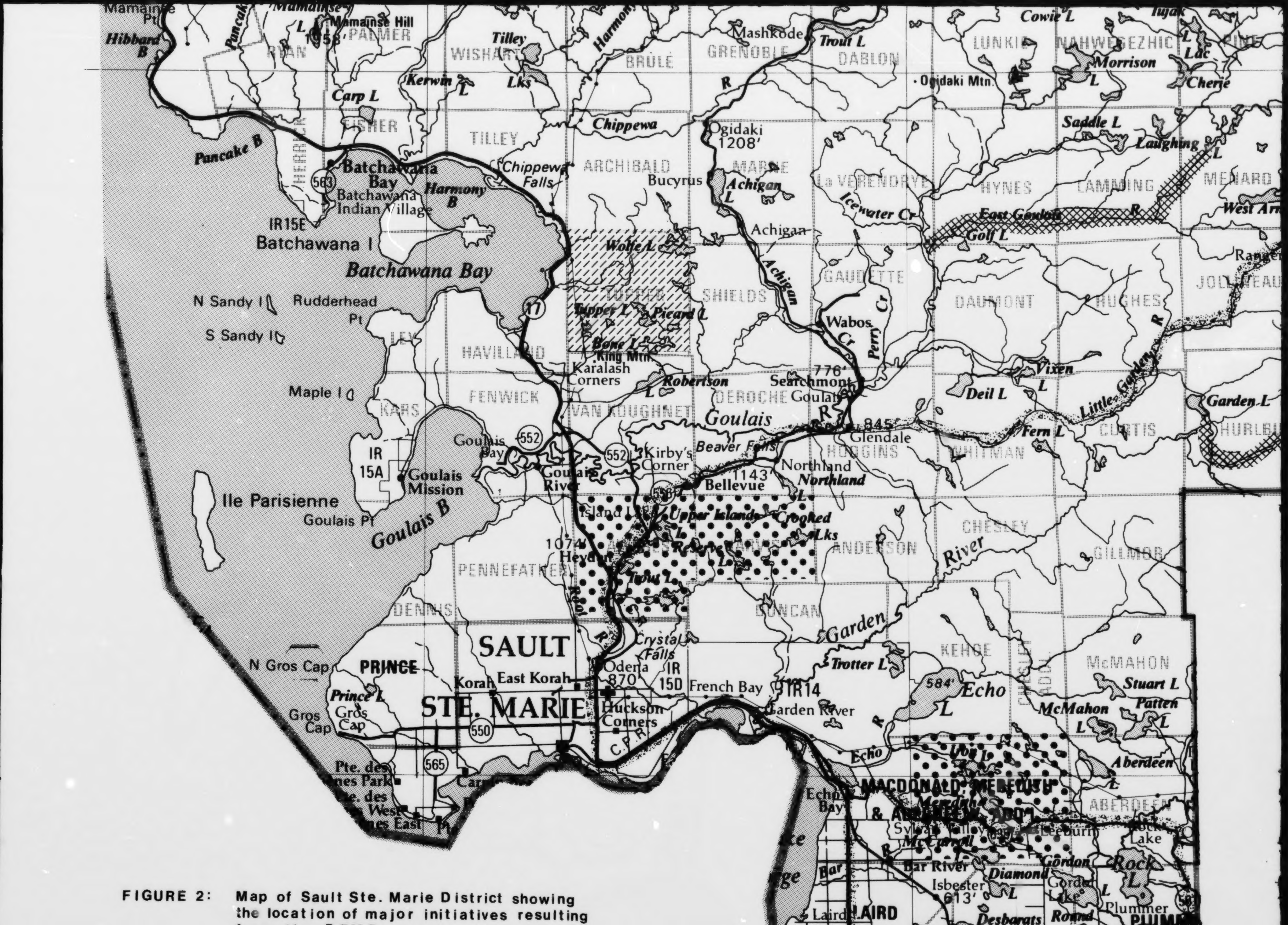
N Sandy I
S Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
Maple I
563
17
Quemnico L
Negick Cr
Bow L
Huff
Big Pike
Batchawana
Batchewana
Mongoose L
1426'
Summit
Wart L
Emerson Cr
Little Quinn L
N. Chubb L
Dyson L
Quinn L
Dismal L
Goulais
Tribble L
Hanes L
Point L
Patter L
River
Lawer L
Megisan L
Prairie G
West Aubinadong
Quintet Lks
Spruce L
R
Dick L
McGovern L
Griffin L
Batchawana Mtn
2100'
Adelaide L
Pancake L
Pancake R
Mamainse L
Mamainse Hill
1958'
Gavor L
Mekatina
Alva L
Chubb L
South Branch L
Welcome L
Gong L
Anvil L
Cowie L
Tujak L
Lac Cherie
Harmony
Tilley Lks
Kerwin L
Carp L
Mashkode
Trout L
Ogidaki Mtn.
Morrison L
Saymo L
Chippewa
Chippewa Falls
Ogidaki 1208'
Saddle L
Laughing L
Bucyrus
Achigan L
Icewater Cr
East Goulais R
Golf L
West Arm
Ranger Lake
Ranger Lake
Wolfe L
Achigan
Achigan
Tupper L
Picard L
Bone L
King Mtn
Wabos
Cr
Perry Cr
Karalash Corners
Robertson L
Searchmont
Goulais
776'
845'
Goulais R
Vixen L
Deil L
Little Gardens R
Garden L
Penefold L
Mag L


Hibbard B
Mamainse Hill
PALMER
RYAN
WISHART
Tilley Lks
Harmony
BRULE
Mashkode
GRENOBLE
Trout L
DABLON
Ogidaki Mtn.
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NAHWEGEZHIC
Morrison L
Cowie L
Lac Cherie
Kerwin L
Carp L
FISHER
TILLEY
Chippewa
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Tupper L
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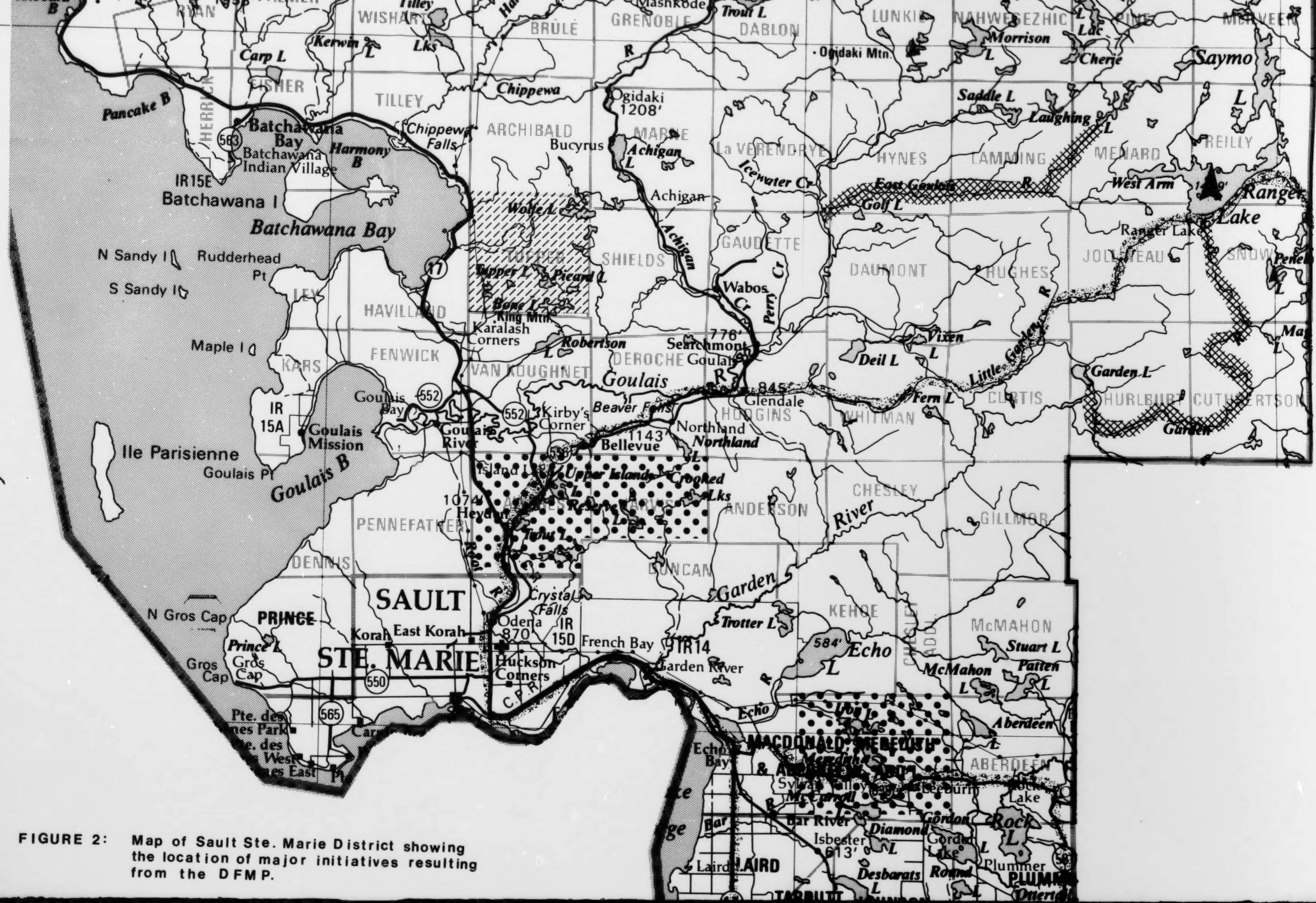
Wabos Cr
Perry Cr
Bone L
King Mtn
LEY
HAVILLAND
Karalash Corners
Robertson
Searchmont 776′
Goulais
Vixen L
Deil L
Little Garden R
Garden L
Maple I
KARS
FENWICK
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
Goulais R
845
Glendale
Fern L
CURTIS
HURLBURT
IR 15A
Goulais Bay
552
Kirby's Corner
Beaver Falls
HODGINS
WHITMAN
Goulais Mission
Goulais River
1143
Bellevue
Northland
Northland L
Ile Parisienne
Goulais Pt
Goulais B
Island L
Upper Island L
Crooked Lks
CHESLEY
1074′
Heyden
Reserve L
ANDERSON
River
GILLMOR
PENNEFATHER
Trout L
Root R
DENNIS
DUNCAN
Garden
SAULT STE. MARIE
Crystal Falls
Odena 870
IR 15D
French Bay
IR14
Garden River
Trotter L
KEHOE
McMAHON
Stuart L
N Gros Cap
PRINCE
Korah
East Korah
584′
Echo L
McMahon L
Patten L
Prince L
Gros Cap
Huckson Corners
550
C.P.R.
Echo R
Aberdeen L
565
Pte. des Chenes Park
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
ABERDEEN
Sylvan Valley
Leeburn
Rock Lake
McCarroll
Bar River
Diamond L
Gordon L
Isbester 613′
Rock L
Plummer
LAIRD
Laird
Desbarats
Round
PLUMMER

FIGURE 2: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing the location of major initiatives resulting


WISHART
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Lac
Morrison
Cherie
MEEVEER
Saymo
L
Kerwin
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Penel
N Sandy I
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Picard L
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17
Wabos
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HAVILLAND
Bone L
King Mtn
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Vixen
L
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Maple I
Robertson
Searchmont
Goulais
Deil L
Garden L
KARS
FENWICK
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
Goulais
R
845'
Fern L
CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
Goulais Bay
552
552
Kirby's Corner
Beaver Falls
Glendale
HODGINS
WHITMAN
IR 15A
Goulais Mission
Goulais River
1143'
Bellevue
Northland
Northland
L
Garden
Ile Parisienne
Goulais Pt
Goulais B
Island L
Upper Island
Crooked
Lks
CHESLEY
ANDERSON
River
GILLMOR
1074'
Heyden
Reserve
Tulus L
PENNEFATHER
DENNIS
DUNCAN
Garden
Root
R
Crystal Falls
KEHOE
McMAHON
SAULT
N Gros Cap
PRINCE
Korah
East Korah
Odena
870'
IR
15D
Trotter L
584'
Echo
L
Stuart L
Patten
Prince L
STE. MARIE
Gros Cap
Hucksons Corners
French Bay
IR14
Garden River
R
McMahon
L
Gros Cap
550
C.P.R.
Echo
565
Aberdeen
L
ABERDEEN
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH
& ABERDEEN ADDL
Sylvan Valley
Leeburn
Rock Lake
McCarrell
Bar
Bar River
Gordon
Rock
L
Isbester
613'
Diamond
L
Gordon Lake
Laird
LAIRD
Desbarats
L
Round
Plummer
PLUMMER
TARBUTT
BLIND RIVER

FIGURE 2: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing the location of major initiatives resulting from the DFMP.

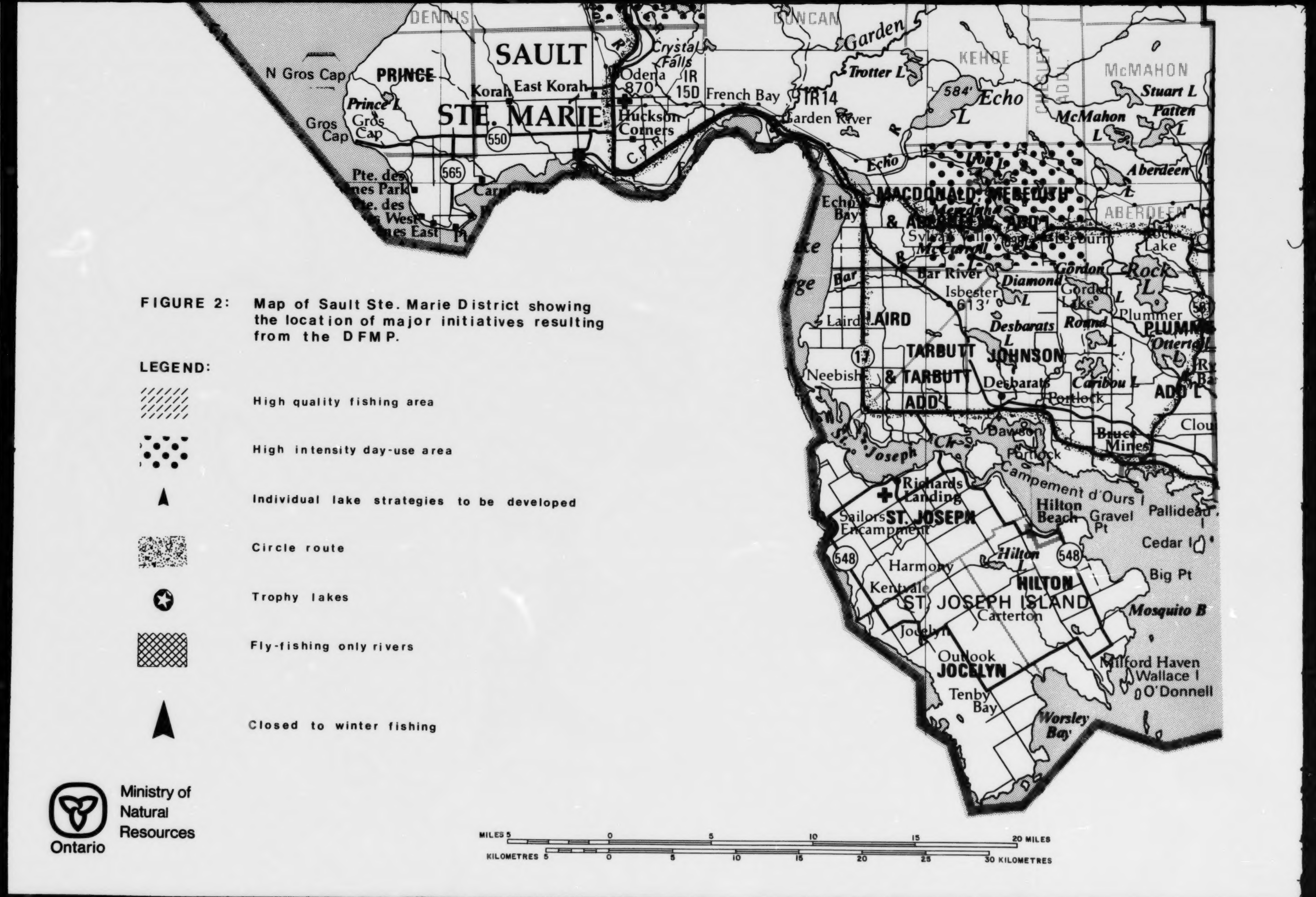
LEGEND:
▨ High quality fishing area
● High intensity day-use area
▲ Individual lake strategies to be developed
Circle route
Trophy lakes
Fly-fishing only rivers
▲ Closed to winter fishing
SAULT
STE. MARIE
PRINCE
N Gros Cap
Gros Cap
Prince L
Korah
East Korah
Odena
870
IR 15D
Crystal Falls
French Bay
IR14
Garden River
Garden
Trotter L
Hucksons Corners
C.P.R.
550
565
Pte. des Pins Park
Echo L
584'
Echo R
KEHOE
McMAHON
McMahon L
Stuart L
Patten L
Aberdeen L
ABERDEEN
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Echo Bay
Sylvan Valley
Leeburn
Rock Lake
Rock L
Bar River
Isbester
613'
Diamond L
Gordon L
Gordon Lake
Plummer
PLUMMER
Desbarats L
Round L
Laird
LAIRD
TARBUTT & TARBUTT ADD'L
JOHNSON
17
Neebish
Desbarats
Caribou L
Portlock
ADD'L
Bruce Mines
Dawson
St. Joseph Ch.
Richards Landing
Campement d'Ours I
Hilton Beach
Gravel Pt
Pallidean I
Cedar I
Sailors Encampment
ST. JOSEPH
548
Hilton L
Harmony
HILTON
Big Pt
Kentvale
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND
Carterton
Mosquito B
Jocelyn
Outlook
JOCELYN
Milford Haven
Wallace I
O'Donnell
Tenby Bay
Worsley Bay
MILES 5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES
KILOMETRES 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KILOMETRES

FIGURE 2: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing the location of major initiatives resulting from the DFMP.

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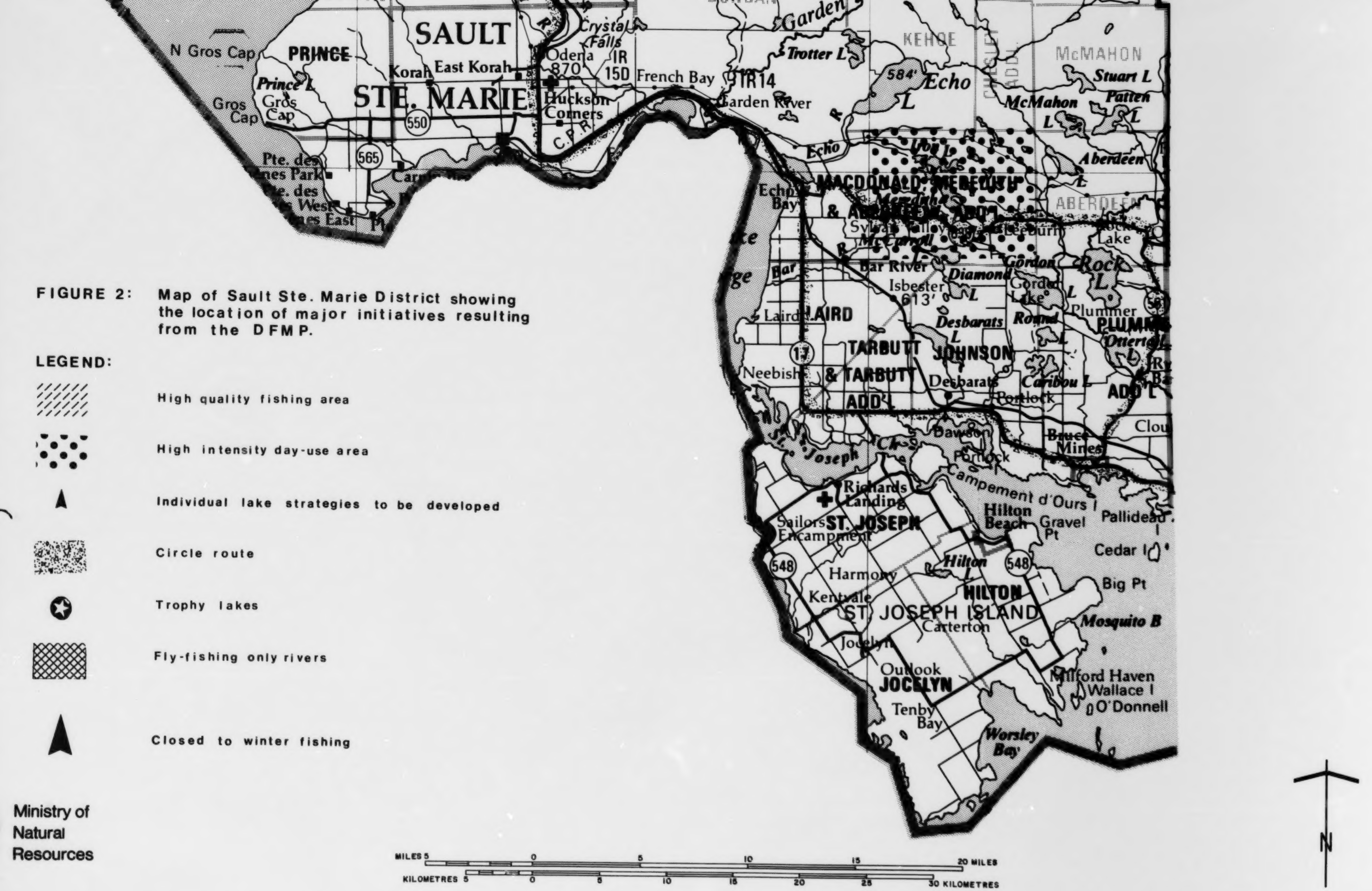
N Gros Cap
PRINCE
Prince L
Gros Cap
SAULT STE. MARIE
Korah
East Korah
Odena
870
IR 150
Crystal Falls
Huckson Corners
550
565
C.P.R.
French Bay
IR14
Garden River
Garden
Trotter L
KEHOE
McMAHON
Stuart L
584'
Echo L
McMahon L
Patten L
Aberdeen L
ABERDEEN
Echo
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Sylvan Valley
Leeburn
Rock Lake
Bar River
Isbester
613'
Diamond L
Gordon
Gordon Lake
Rock L
Laird
LAIRD
Desbarats L
Round L
Plummer
PLUMMER
Otter L
TARBUTT & TARBUTT ADD'L
JOHNSON
17
Neebish
Desbarats
Caribou L
Portlock
ADD'L
Bruce Mines
Bawson
St. Joseph Ch
Richards Landing
Campement d'Ours I
Sailors Encampment
ST. JOSEPH
Hilton Beach
Gravel Pt
Pallidead I
Cedar I
548
Harmony
Hilton L
HILTON
Big Pt
Kentvale
ST JOSEPH ISLAND
Carterton
Mosquito B
Jocelyn
Outlook
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Milford Haven
Wallace I
O'Donnell
Tenby Bay
Worsley Bay
MILES 5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES
KILOMETRES 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KILOMETRES
N

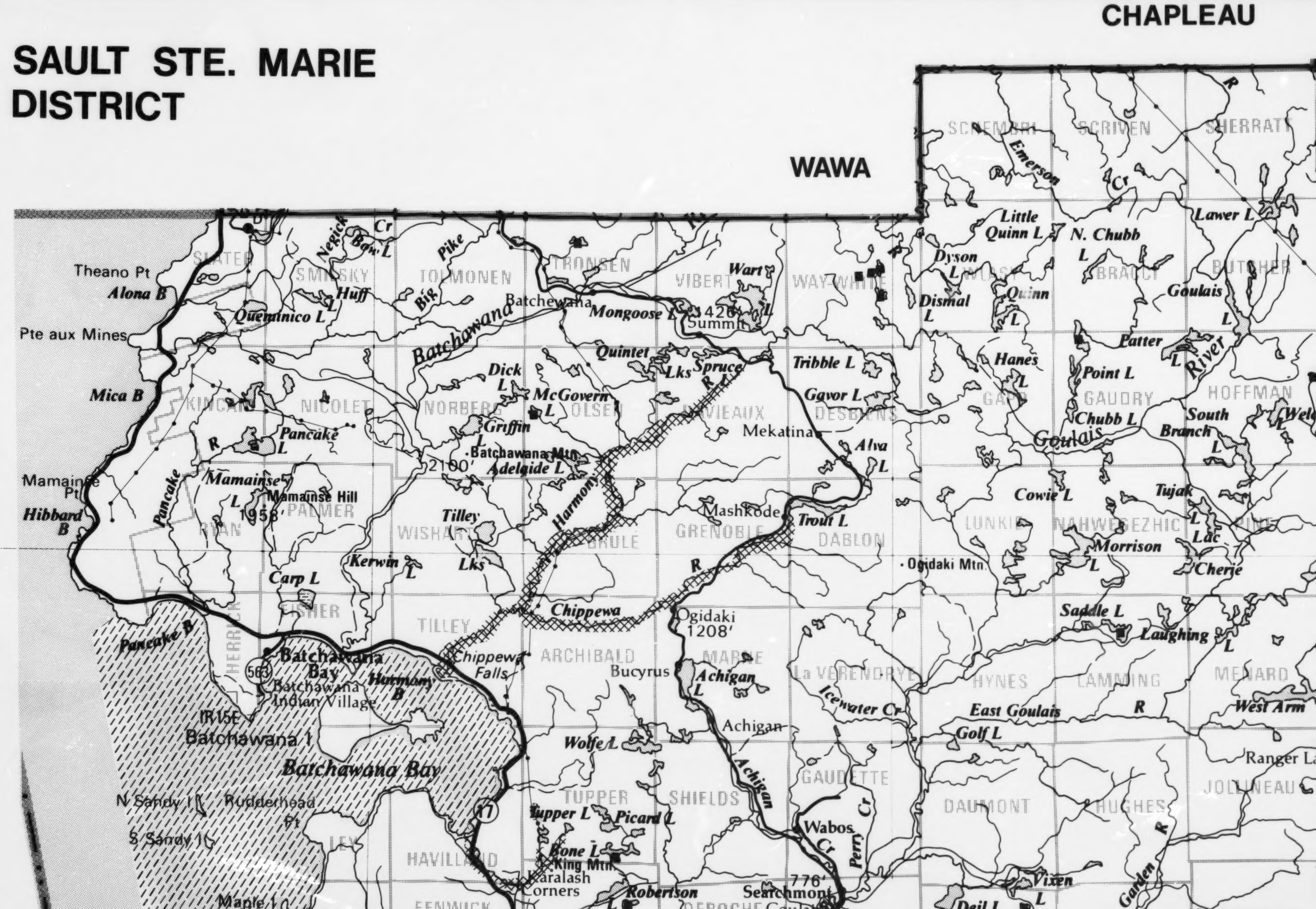
FIGURE 2: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing the location of major initiatives resulting from the DFMP.

LEGEND:

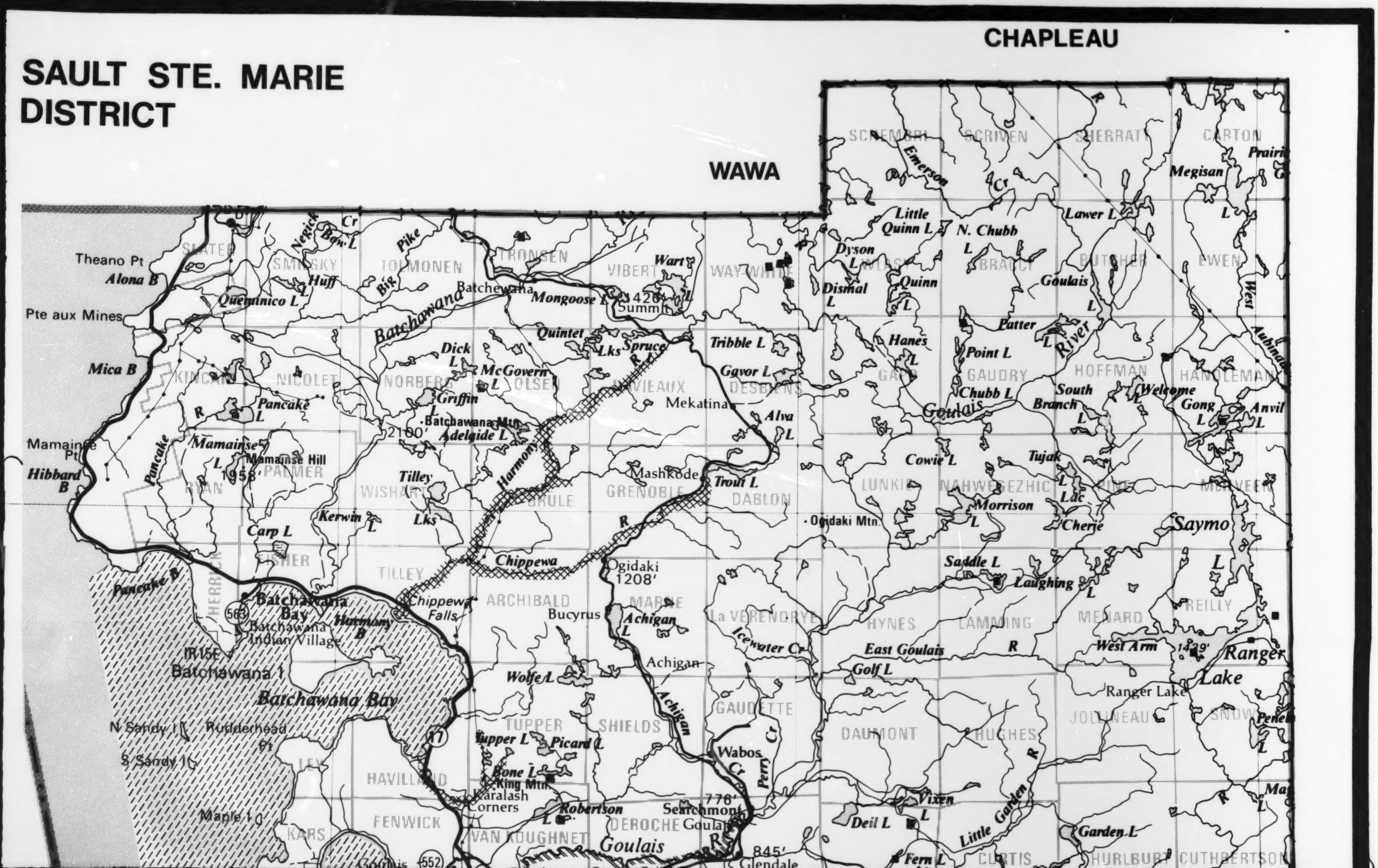
▨	High quality fishing area
●	High intensity day-use area
▲	Individual lake strategies to be developed
▒	Circle route
✪	Trophy lakes
▦	Fly-fishing only rivers
▲	Closed to winter fishing

Ministry of Natural Resources

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT


CHAPLEAU
WAWA
SCHEMBRI
SCRIVEN
SHERRATT
Emerson
Cr
Little Quinn L
N. Chubb L
Lawer L
Dyson L
Dismal L
Quinn L
BRACCI
Goulais L
BUTCHER
Hanes L
Point L
Patter L
River
GAUDRY
HOFFMAN
Chubb L
South Branch L
Goulais
Cowie L
Tujak L
Lac Cherie
LUNKIE
NAHWEGEZHIC
Morrison L
Saddle L
Laughing L
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
East Goulais
R
West Arm
Golf L
Ranger La
JOLLINEAU
DAUMONT
HUGHES
R
Garden
Vixen L
Deil L
Theano Pt
Alona B
Pte aux Mines
Mica B
Mamainse Pt
Hibbard B
SLATER
SMILSKY
Negick
Baw L
Cr
Huff L
Pike
Big
TOLMONEN
TRONSEN
VIBERT
Wart L
WAY-WHITE
R
Queminico L
Batchawana
Batchewana
Mongoose L
1426'
Summit
KINCAID
NICOLET
NORBERG
Dick L
McGovern L
OLSEN
Quintet Lks
Spruce L
R
Tribble L
Gavor L
DEVIEAUX
DESBIENS
Griffin L
Mekatina
Alva L
Pancake L
R
Batchawana Mtn.
2100'
Adelaide L
Mamainse L
Mamainse Hill
1958'
PALMER
Pancake
RYAN
Tilley Lks
WISHART
Harmony
BRULE
Mashkode
GRENOBLE
Trout L
DABLON
Ogidaki Mtn.
Kerwin L
Carp L
FISHER
R
Chippewa
Ogidaki
1208'
TILLEY
Pancake B
HERRICK
Batchawana Bay
563
Batchawana Indian Village
Harmony B
Chippewa Falls
ARCHIBALD
Bucyrus
MARNE
Achigan L
La VERENDRYE
Icewater Cr
IR15E
Batchawana 1
Achigan
Wolfe L
Batchawana Bay
Achigan
GAUDETTE
N Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
TUPPER
SHIELDS
17
Tupper L
Picard L
S Sandy I
Wabos Cr
Perry Cr
Bone L
King Mtn.
HAVILLAND
Karalash Corners
Robertson
Searchmont
776'
Maple I
FENWICK
DEROCHE

SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT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WAWA
SCHEMBRI
SCRIVEN
SHERRATT
CARTON
Prairie
Megisan
Emerson
Cr
Little Quinn L
N. Chubb L
Lawer L
L
Nebich
Bow L
Cr
Pike
Big
Huff
Theano Pt
Alona B
SLATER
SMILSKY
TOLMONEN
TRONSEN
VIBERT
Wart L
WAY-WHITE
Dyson L
Dismal L
Quinn L
BRACCI
Goulais L
BUTCHER
EWEN
West
Aubinadong
Pte aux Mines
Queminico L
Batchawana
Batchewana
Mongoose L
1426'
Summit
Quintet Lks
Spruce
R
Tribble L
Gavor L
Hanes L
Point L
Patter L
River
Mica B
KINCAID
NICOLET
Pancake L
R
Dick L
McGovern L
Griffin L
NORBERG
OLSEN
DAVIEAUX
DESBIENS
Mekatina
GAPP
GAUDRY
Chubb L
Goulais
HOFFMAN
South Branch L
Welcome L
HANDLEMAN
Gong L
Anvil L
Batchawana Mtn
2100'
Adelaide L
Alva L
Mamainse Pt
Mamainse L
Mamainse Hill
1958'
PALMER
Pancake
Hibbard B
RYAN
Tilley
WISHART
Lks
Harmony
BRULE
Mashkode
GRENOBLE
Trout L
DABLON
Cowie L
LUNKIE
NAHWEGEZHIC
Tujak L
Lac Cherie
PINE
MCILVEEN
Morrison L
Kerwin L
Carp L
FISHER
R
• Ogidaki Mtn.
Saymo L
Chippewa
TILLEY
Saddle L
Laughing L
Pancake B
HERRICK
Ogidaki
1208'
Batchawana Bay
563
Batchawana Indian Village
Harmony B
Chippewa Falls
ARCHIBALD
Bucyrus
MARNE
Achigan L
La VERENDRYE
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
REILLY
Icewater Cr
East Goulais
R
West Arm
1429'
Ranger Lake
IR15E
Batchawana 1
Batchawana Bay
Achigan
Golf L
Ranger Lake
Wolfe L
Achigan
GAUDETTE
JOLLINEAU
SNOW
Penefold L
TUPPER
SHIELDS
DAUMONT
HUGHES
N Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
S Sandy I
17
Tupper L
Picard L
Perry Cr
Wabos
Cr
R
LEY
HAVILLAND
Bone L
King Mtn
Karalash Corners
776'
Vixen L
Little Garden
R
Mayo L
Maple I
FENWICK
Robertson L
Searchmont
Goulais
Deil L
Garden L
KARS
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
Goulais
R
845'
Glendale
Fern L
CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
552
Goulais

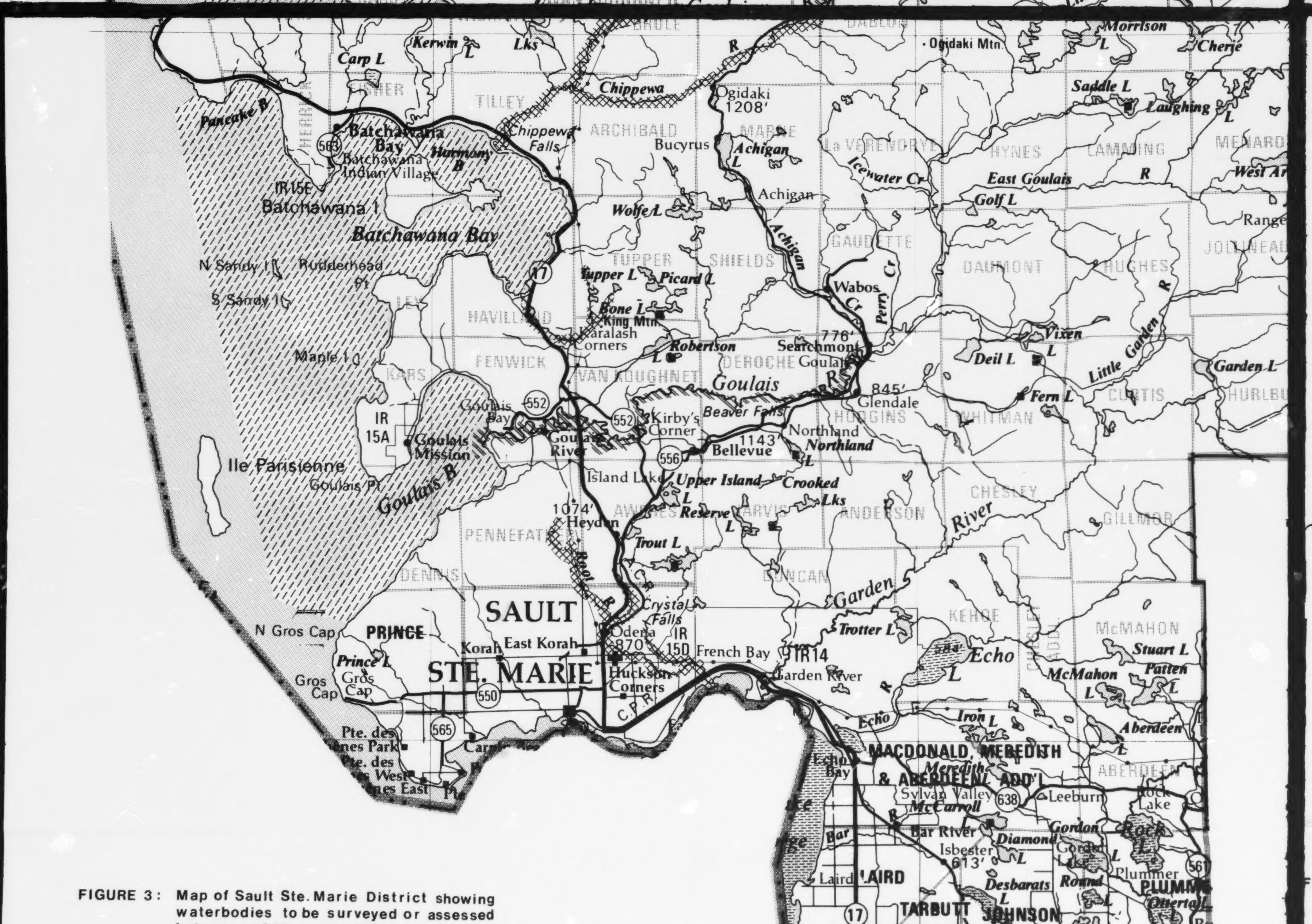
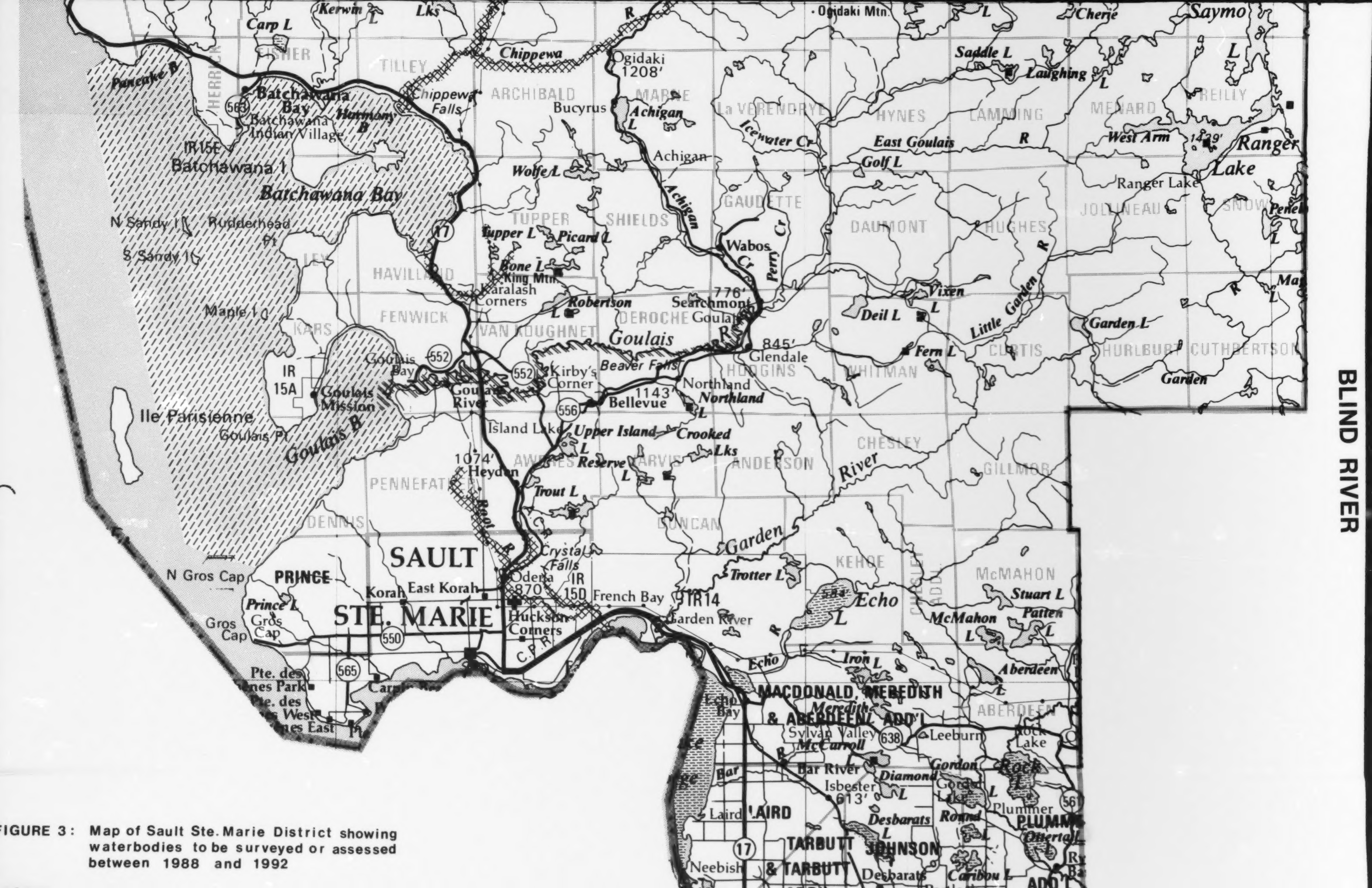

Kerwin L
Lks
Carp L
Morrison L
Cherie
Ogidaki Mtn.
Chippewa
Ogidaki 1208′
Saddle L
Laughing L
Pancake B
Batchawana Bay
563
Batchawana Indian Village
Harmony B
Chippewa Falls
TILLEY
ARCHIBALD
MARNE
Bucyrus
Achigan L
La VERENDRYE
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
Icewater Cr
East Goulais R
West Ar
IR15E
Batchawana I
Golf L
Achigan
Wolfe L
Range
Batchawana Bay
Achigan R
GAUDETTE
JOLLINEAU
N Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
17
TUPPER
SHIELDS
DAUMONT
HUGHES
Tupper L
Picard L
Wabos Cr
Perry Cr
S Sandy I
Bone L
King Mtn
HAVILLAND
Karalash Corners
776′
Searchmont
Goulais
Vixen L
Little Garden R
Robertson L
Deil L
Maple I
FENWICK
DEROCHE
Garden L
KARS
VAN KOUGHNET
Goulais R
845′
Glendale
Fern L
CURTIS
HURLBU
Goulais Bay
552
Kirby's Corner
Beaver Falls
HODGINS
WHITMAN
IR 15A
Goulais Mission
Goulais River
1143′
Bellevue
Northland
Northland L
556
Ile Parisienne
Island Lake
Upper Island L
Crooked Lks
Goulais Pt
Goulais B
CHESLEY
1074′
Heydon
AWERES
Reserve L
JARVIS
ANDERSON
River
GILLMOR
PENNEFATHER
Trout L
Root R
DENNIS
DUNCAN
Garden
KEHOE
Crystal Falls
Trotter L
McMAHON
SAULT
Odena 870
IR 15D
N Gros Cap
PRINCE
Korah
East Korah
French Bay
IR14
Echo L
Stuart L
Prince L
STE. MARIE
Hucksons Corners
Garden River
McMahon L
Patten L
Gros Cap
550
C.P.R.
Echo
Iron L
Aberdeen L
565
Pte. des Chenes Park
Carpin Bea
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Meredith
ABERDEEN
Pte. des Chenes West
Chenes East
Echo Bay
Sylvan Valley
638
Leeburn
Rock Lake
McCarroll L
Bar River
Diamond L
Gordon L
Gordon Lake
Rock L
Isbester
613′
Bar
Round L
Plummer
561
Laird
LAIRD
Desbarats L
PLUMMER
Otter L
17
TARBUTT
JOHNSON

FIGURE 3: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing waterbodies to be surveyed or assessed


BLIND RIVER
Kerwin
Lks
Carp L
FISHER
TILLEY
Chippewa
Ogidaki Mtn.
Cherie
Saymo
L
Saddle L
Laughing
Pancake B
HERRICK
Batchawana Bay
563
Batchawana Indian Village
Harmony B
Chippewa Falls
ARCHIBALD
Ogidaki 1208'
MARNE
Bucyrus
Achigan L
La VERENDRYE
HYNES
LAMMING
MENARD
REILLY
IR 15E
Batchawana I
Icewater Cr
East Goulais
R
West Arm
1429'
Ranger Lake
Batchawana Bay
Achigan
Golf L
Wolfe L
Ranger Lake
Achigan
GAUDETTE
JOLLINEAU
SNOW
Penefold
N Sandy I
Rudderhead Pt
17
TUPPER
SHIELDS
DAUMONT
HUGHES
S Sandy I
Tupper L
Picard L
Wabos Cr
Perry Cr
LEY
HAVILLAND
Bone L
King Mtn
Karalash Corners
Vixen L
Little Garden R
Maple I
Robertson
776'
Searchmont
Goulais
Deil L
KARS
FENWICK
VAN KOUGHNET
DEROCHE
Goulais R
845'
Glendale
Fern L
Garden L
CURTIS
HURLBURT
CUTHBERTSON
Goulais Bay
552
Kirby's Corner
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HODGINS
WHITMAN
Garden
IR 15A
Goulais Mission
Goulais River
1143'
Bellevue
Northland
Northland L
556
Ile Parisienne
Goulais Pt
Goulais B
Island Lake
Upper Island L
Crooked Lks
CHESLEY
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Heydon
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Reserve L
JARVIS
ANDERSON
River
GILLMOR
PENNEFATHER
Trout L
Root R
DENNIS
DUNCAN
Garden
SAULT
Crystal Falls
KEHOE
N Gros Cap
PRINCE
Odena 870'
IR 15D
Trotter L
McMAHON
Korah
East Korah
French Bay
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Echo L
Stuart L
Prince L
STE. MARIE
Huckson Corners
Garden River
CHESLEY ADD'L
McMahon L
Patten L
Gros Cap
550
C.P.R.
R
Iron L
Aberdeen L
Pte. des Chenes Park
565
Echo
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Meredith
ABERDEEN
Pte. des Chenes West
Pte. des Chenes East
Sylvan Valley
638
Leeburn
Rock Lake
McCarroll
Bar River
Bar
Gordon L
Rock L
Isbester 613'
Diamond L
Gordon Lake
Plummer
561
Laird
LAIRD
Desbarats L
Round L
PLUMMER
Ottertail
17
TARBUTT
JOHNSON
Neebish
& TARBUTT
Desbarats
Caribou L
ADD'L

FIGURE 3: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing waterbodies to be surveyed or assessed between 1988 and 1992

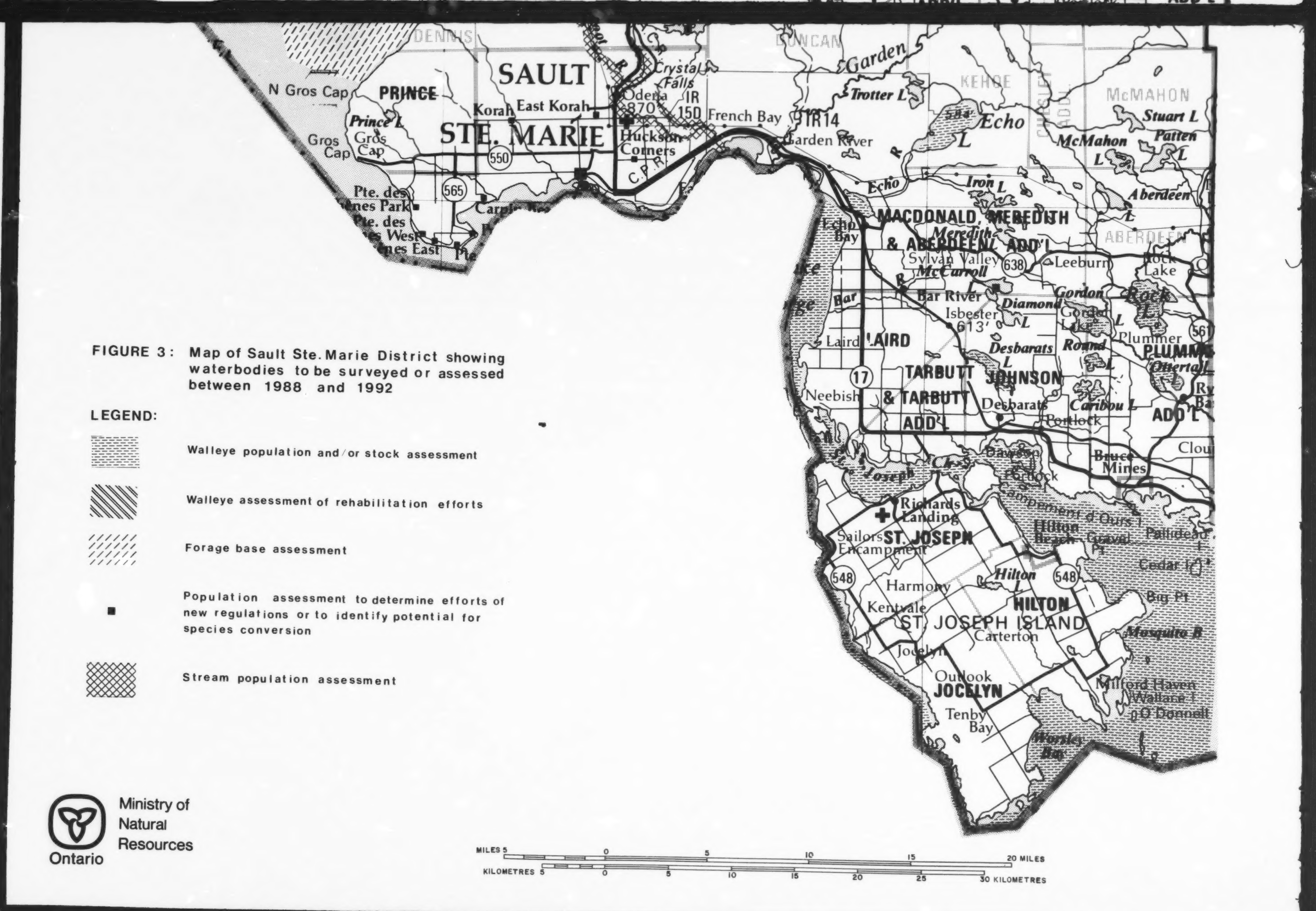

FIGURE 3: Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing waterbodies to be surveyed or assessed between 1988 and 1992

LEGEND:
▤ Walleye population and/or stock assessment
▧ Walleye assessment of rehabilitation efforts
▨ Forage base assessment
■ Population assessment to determine efforts of new regulations or to identify potential for species conversion
▦ Stream population assessment
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario
MILES 5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES
KILOMETRES 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 KILOMETRES
SAULT STE. MARIE
PRINCE
N Gros Cap
Gros Cap
Prince L
Korah
East Korah
Odena
IR 150
French Bay
IR 14
Garden River
Crystal Falls
Hucksons Corners
C.P.R.
Garden
Trotter L
Echo L
McMahon L
Stuart L
Patten L
Aberdeen L
Echo
Iron L
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Meredith
Sylvan Valley
McCarroll L
Leeburn
Rock Lake
Rock L
Bar River
Isbester
Diamond L
Gordon L
Gordon Lake
Round L
Plummer
PLUMMER
Ottertail L
Desbarats L
Laird
LAIRD
TARBUTT
JOHNSON
TARBUTT & TARBUTT ADD'L
Neebish
Desbarats
Portlock
Caribou L
Bruce Mines
ADD'L
St. Joseph Chan.
Richards Landing
Campement d'Ours I.
Hilton Beach
Gravel Pt
Sailors Encampment
ST. JOSEPH
Harmony
Hilton L
HILTON
Kentvale
ST JOSEPH ISLAND
Carterton
Jocelyn
Outlook
JOCELYN
Tenby Bay
Worsley Bay
Milford Haven
Wallace I.
O'Donnell
Mosquito B.
Big Pt
Cedar I.
Pallidead I.
550
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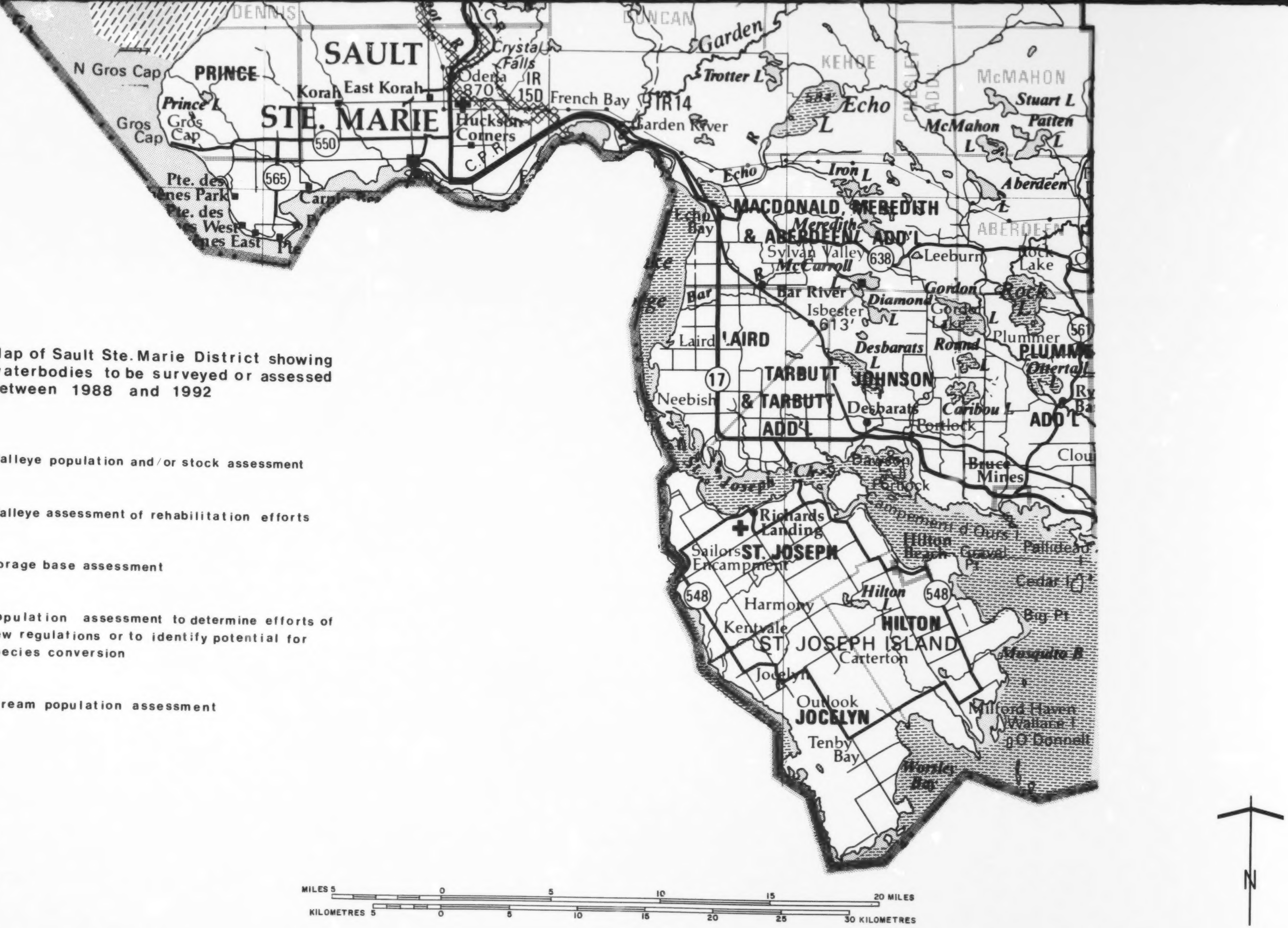
613
548
561
DENNIS
DUNCAN
KEHOE
MCMAHON
ABERDEEN


DENNIS
SAULT
STE. MARIE
PRINCE
DUNCAN
Garden
KEHOE
McMAHON
N Gros Cap
Gros Cap
Prince L
Korah
East Korah
Crystal Falls
Odena
870'
IR 15D
French Bay
IR14
Garden River
Trotter L
Echo L
Stuart L
McMahon L
Patten L
Hucksons Corners
C.P.R.
550
565
Pte. des Chenes Park
Pte. des Chenes West
Pte. des Chenes East
Echo R
Iron L
Aberdeen L
Echo Bay
MACDONALD, MEREDITH & ABERDEEN ADD'L
Meredith L
ABERDEEN
Sylvan Valley
638
Leeburn
Rock Lake
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Gordon L
Gordon Lake
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Diamond L
Bar R
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LAIRD
17
Desbarats L
Round L
Plummer
PLUMMER
561
Ottertail L
TARBUTT & TARBUTT ADD'L
JOHNSON
Neebish
Desbarats
Caribou L
Portlock
ADD'L
Bruce Mines
St. Joseph Ch
Dawson
Richards Landing
Campement d'Ours I.
Hilton Beach
Gravel Pt
Sailors Encampment
ST. JOSEPH
Pallidead I
Cedar I
548
Harmony
Hilton L
HILTON
Kentvale
Big Pt
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND
Carterton
Mosquito B
Jocelyn
Outlook
JOCELYN
Milford Haven
Wallace I
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30 KILOMETRES
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IGURE 3 : Map of Sault Ste. Marie District showing waterbodies to be surveyed or assessed between 1988 and 1992

EGEND:

▤ Walleye population and/or stock assessment

▧ Walleye assessment of rehabilitation efforts

▨ Forage base assessment

■ Population assessment to determine efforts of new regulations or to identify potential for species conversion

▩ Stream population assessment

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Natural
Resources

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